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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Showers. Temp. 11-7 (52-45). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 10-7 (50-45). Yesterday's temp. 11-7 (52-45). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 12-9 (54-48). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 12-9 (54-48). HAMBURG: Moderate. ROME: Overcast. Temp. 14-9 (57-48). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 5-0 (41-32). Yesterday's temp. 2—5 (36-24).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria 10 S | Lebanon 46 00
Belgium 18 B.Fr | Luxembourg 18 L.Fr.
Denmark 3 D.Kr. | Morocco 2 Dr.
Eire 11 P. | Netherlands 1.25 Flor.
Finland 2 F.M. | Nigeria 45 K.
France 2 F. | Norway 2.75 N.Kr.
Germany 1.20 D.M. | Portugal 10 Esc.
Great Britain 10 P | Spain 25 Ptas.
Greece 15 Drs | Sweden 2.25 S.Kr.
India Rs 5 | Switzerland 1.50 S.Fr.
Iran 20 Rials | Turkey T.£7
Italy 250 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.75
Israel I.£ 2.40 | Yugoslavia 7.50 D.

No. 28,654 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1975 Established 1887



United Press International.

OPEC SUMMIT—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne greeting Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah, the ruler of Kuwait, as he arrived yesterday for the meeting in Algiers of leaders of the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The meeting gets under way today.

U.S.-Iran A-Power Pact Near

Program Involves Many Projects

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP).—The United States and Iran are on the verge of a major agreement involving U.S. assistance in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger indicated today.

Terms are being deliberated at the State Department by a joint commission headed by Mr. Kissinger and Iranian Finance Minister Hushang Ansari. An announcement is expected tomorrow afternoon.

The plan for the atomic project will be part of a wide-ranging pact that will include technological assistance on several levels and in many fields, including the training of Iranian technicians.

Mr. Kissinger, in a luncheon toast today, hinted at the scope of the agreement by saying he had "every confidence" that the two-day commission meeting "will mark a watershed" in relations between the two countries. He said he was "very satisfied with the progress" made since the commission was established last fall when he visited Tehran.

Similarly, Mr. Ansari said that the outcome of the talks "will prove to be spectacular in more ways than one."

The minister said that the agreement will open a new chapter in relations between the United States and Iran.

In the past, the United States has assisted a number of countries, including Japan and India, in the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses. Presumably the aid for Iran would be accompanied by safeguards against the project's conversion to military uses.

Mr. Kissinger, at the luncheon he gave for Mr. Ansari, said that Iran's growing international role is "of the greatest importance to peace in the Middle East."

Stepped-Up Pace

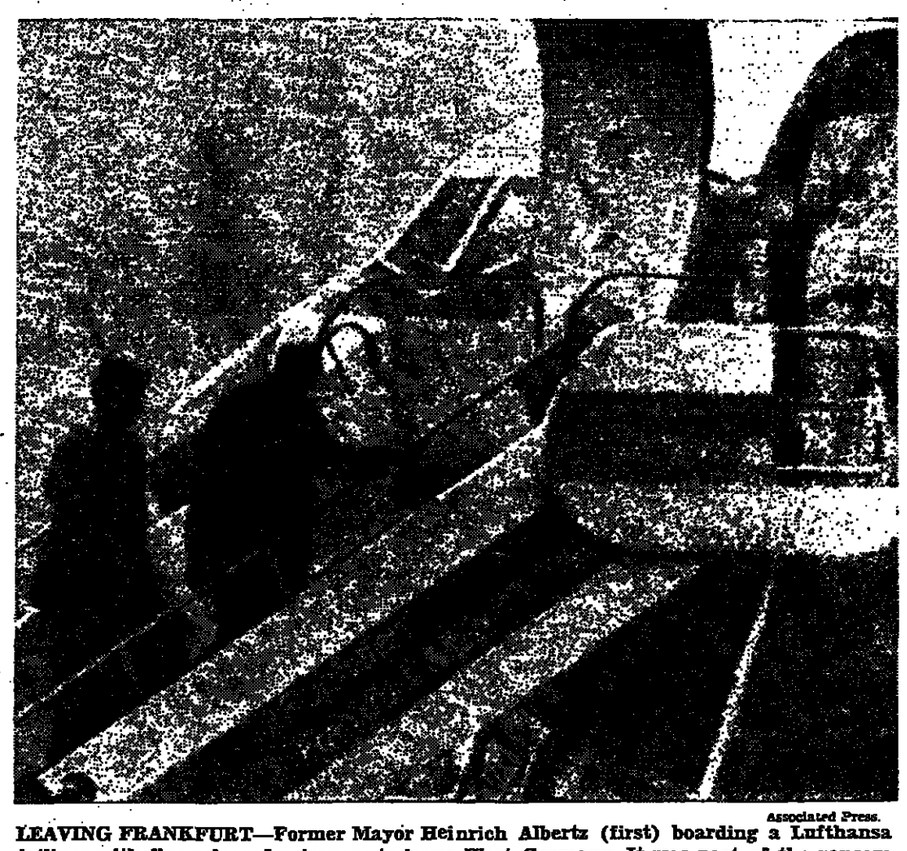
Initially, he said, the commission had intended to follow the "leisurely schedule" of taking a full year to achieve an agreement. But he said that the schedule had been accelerated, with a goal of reaching a pact in four months. The work had been advanced considerably, he said, during a recent visit to Iran by Charles Robinson, the assistant secretary of state for economic affairs.

Mr. Ansari, a former ambassador to the United States, credited Mr. Kissinger with "an untiring effort" for peace in the Middle East.

On Feb. 25, Mr. Ansari said in Moscow that he and the chairman of the Soviet foreign trade department had signed an economic-cooperation agreement covering projects with an estimated value of $3 billion.

Calling the pact the "largest economic agreement ever reached" between the Soviet Union and Iran, Mr. Ansari said it provided for Iranian construction of a large paper mill in Russia and Soviet work on a steel plant, grain silos, electric-power plants and a heavy-machinery factory in Iran. In addition, he said, Iran and the Soviet Union were discussing a new five-year trade pact that would "envisage the exchange of no less than $2.5 billion in goods."

The Moscow accord, which Mr. Ansari said was signed after four days of talks, also provided for a change in the method of payments between the Soviet Union and Iran, discontinuing the use of gold and providing for a "basket of currencies" as a medium. Iran had recently fixed the value of the rial, its basic currency unit, in terms of special drawing rights based on 16 national currencies.



Associated Press.

LEAVING FRANKFURT—Former Mayor Heinrich Albertz (first) boarding a Lufthansa jetliner with five released prisoners to leave West Germany. It was part of the ransom demanded for West Berlin mayor candidate Peter Lorenz, who was kidnapped Thursday.

Germany Flies 5 To Mideast; Gang Still Has Lorenz

By Craig R. Whitney

BERLIN, March 3 (NYT).—The West German government, carrying out the demands of the kidnappers who have been holding the leader of West Berlin's Christian Democratic party as a hostage here since Thursday, today flew five convicted anarchists to the Middle East.

After nearly 10 hours in the air, the plane carrying the five landed in Aden, at 1841 GMT.

But the hostage, Peter Lorenz, 52, was still in the hands of his abductors somewhere in the 186 square miles of this city.

[The West German government tonight asked South Yemen to grant the five anarchists asylum, according to wire dispatches.]

Yesterday, in an election heavily influenced by his abduction, his party won 43.9 per cent of the Berlin vote, a record but not enough to make him mayor.

During election day, it was unclear whether the authorities— or even the prisoners, three women and two men—would agree in time to meet the kidnappers' deadline of 9 a.m. this morning for their departure. It was later extended by one hour.

No Agreed Destination

After a night of feverish activity in Berlin, Frankfurt and Bonn, five of the six anarchists for whom the kidnappers originally demanded freedom—including a 28-year-old former student, Gabriele Kroecher-Tiedemann, who had initially refused to go along and changed her mind only a few hours before the deadline—agreed to leave.

The government gave permission, although it was unable to get from the five or from the kidnappers a precise destination. Nevertheless, they took off from Frankfurt International Airport in a blue-and-white Lufthansa Boeing 707 jet, the "Afrika," at 9:56 a.m. The scene was televised live in West Berlin for the benefit of the kidnappers.

The prisoners were also given nearly $50,000 in German marks.

With them went Heinrich Albertz 60, a Protestant minister and former mayor of Berlin, and a four-man Lufthansa crew. The airline wanted to send two crews, but the prisoners refused.

They climbed in, Mr. Albertz, with his tie off and one of the women prisoners at his side, waved, and they began a strange flight, wandering through the skies over the Mediterranean and North Africa. After being refused landing permission in Tripoli, Beirut, Damascus, Amman and North Yemen, the plane set down in Aden with only an hour of fuel left.

National Debate

The decision to release the prisoners, who had been imprisoned for serious crimes relating to their association with a group of leftist urban guerrillas known popularly as the Baader-Meinhof gang, has already provoked a national debate.

In Bonn last night, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt presided over emergency meetings of the West German Cabinet and carefully brought in national leaders of all the major political parties, including Mr. Lorenz's Christian Democratic Union, before making the decision to let the prisoners go. Berlin's Social Democratic mayor, Klaus Schuetz, went to Bonn twice to take part, even while it was unclear who would win the elections.

Today there was an atmosphere of helplessness here. The police made frequent radio appeals to the kidnappers and the television came on early to broadcast the prisoners' departure.

The highest levels of government in Bonn have been devoted almost exclusively to the Lorenz case since he was seized by three

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Summit Session Begins Today

OPEC Discord Is Reported On Production and Pricing

ALGIERS, March 3 (AP).—Ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ended a meeting today in apparent disagreement on how to keep prices high in the face of declining demand in the West.

The ministers, preparing the first OPEC summit conference, scheduled to begin here tomorrow, met for four hours. The production issue was the main topic of discussion.

"I think I can say the ministerial conference ended in the best possible conditions but the session remains open," Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria declared.

"The agenda has been fully discussed and it is now up to our leaders to decide on the outcome of the work we did," he said.

Conference sources said that groups of key ministers might meet later tonight.

Mr. Bouteflika avoided a direct answer to a question on whether there had been any agreement on production and prices.

"I cannot say any more than I have already said," Mr. Bouteflika replied. "The mission of the ministers was to prepare the summit and I cannot prejudge any decisions that our leaders could make."

His statement indicated that the ministers had reached a consensus on OPEC principles but had left the pricing issue to the heads of state.

Informed sources said there was "confusion" during the ministerial deliberations here. The wording of the declaration of principles was subject to argument "line by line," they said.

The discord on pricing and production was expected to dominate the three-day summit meeting, called by Algeria to prepare an OPEC stand for a Paris meeting on April 7 with leading industrialized and developing nations.

A decline in the demand for oil this year has posed a challenge to OPEC's cohesion. The oil cartel quadrupled prices in December, 1973. With revenues now falling, OPEC leaders have to decide how to distribute production among the member nations before meeting with the oil-consuming countries.

Saudi Arabia is against imposing artificial production cuts and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

While Khmer Rouge Balk at Talks

U.S. Doubts Lon Nol Will Quit Soon

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 3 (WP).—State Department officials said yesterday that, despite the apparent willingness of President Lon Nol to step aside if he were a barrier to a peaceful settlement in Cambodia, they doubted that he would resign so long as the Cambodian insurgents refused to negotiate.

With American officials warning that the Lon Nol government will fall in a matter of weeks if $223 million in additional military aid is not approved by Congress, the officials said they saw no likelihood that the insurgents would change their "no-negotiation" policy.

As long as the insurgents refuse to negotiate, U.S. officials said, Washington sees no reason for Lon Nol to step down or for the United States to seek his resignation.

On Saturday, in a meeting in Phnom Penh with members of a congressional fact-finding mission, Lon Nol, who spoke in Khmer, was quoted as having said that he would do "whatever is possible and necessary so that peace and the welfare of my people can be achieved."

The U.S. ambassador to Cambodia, John Gunther Dean, interpreted this to mean that Lon Nol "will step aside if he is a barrier or stands in the way of a peaceful settlement."

"I think Lon Nol is sincere about quitting if that was all that blocked a peace," a State Department official here said. "The trouble is, the other side does not seem to want a peace settlement, only a military victory."

The official was reflecting the widespread view among American specialists that the diplomatic situation in Cambodia seems frozen, as it has been for the five years of the Cambodian war, with the insurgents showing no interest in negotiations while the military situation seems to favor them.

Hard-Line Note

Another official cited the latest proclamation of the insurgent forces as indicative of their hard-line refusal to negotiate with the Phnom Penh government.

A communiqué issued by the insurgents' radio Wednesday referred to a "national congress" held last Monday and Tuesday in "the liberated zone" of Cambodia, under the chairmanship of Khieu Samphan, the acting premier and defense minister of the insurgent forces in Cambodia.

In the communiqué, the insurgent movement, which calls itself the National United Front of Cambodia, said that Lon Nol and six other prominent leaders of the coup that deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk as chief of state in March, 1970, must be executed.

Heaviest Shelling Toll

PHNOM PENH, March 3 (AP).—Khmer Rouge forces fired rockets into two crowded sections of Phnom Penh today, killing at least 19 persons and wounding more than 25. It was the heaviest casualty toll in the rebels' two-month shelling campaign.

Military reports said the insurgents fired more than 20 rockets into the capital and its nearby airfield at midday and again in the late afternoon.

A single rocket struck outside the Monorom Hotel shortly before dusk. Witnesses said that 11 persons were killed and more than a dozen wounded. Most of the casualties were hotel employees, pedicab drivers and passersby.

Editor Fined, News Weekly Shut in Spain

Cambio 16 Suspended For Urging Reforms

MADRID, March 3 (UPI).—The government today suspended Spain's biggest news magazine for three weeks and fined its editor 100,000 pesetas ($1,800) for violating the press law by urging thorough political reform.

The crackdown on the liberal weekly, Cambio 16, was the latest in a series of government sanctions and court actions against Spanish newsmen and publications. Yesterday, newspapers reported that the government had opened an investigation of the satirical magazine, Hermano Lobo, for publishing a cover cartoon seemingly linking Spain with a prison.

Cambio 16 has become Spain's best-selling political weekly in little more than a year, with a circulation of 180,000. It is run by a team of young men, most of whom have been trained abroad.

Editor Manuel Velasco, 30, former news service reporter in Washington, said that he and Cambio 16 were punished for what the government called a "very grave" violation of the press law. He said that the government took exception to two articles, one dealing with the Basque minority problem and the other with Spain's political future.

The latter article said that the Spanish Constitution was "not the last word—what counts are the wishes of the majority of Spaniards. Thus, if the majority of the Spaniards want political parties, even though political parties are not allowed under the constitution, the logical and democratic thing to do is to change the law and not to ignore the Spaniards."

The government said that the sanctions were taken because the two articles violated sections of the press law which forbid attacks on national unity and demand respect for the constitution.

In addition to the sanctions, Mr. Velasco currently faces two trials before the Public Order Court for his responsibility in the publication of other articles by Cambio 16.

In the last few weeks, about a dozen newsmen have been indicted or tried before the Public Order Court, which is the political arm of the judiciary.

They included the editor of the Seville newspaper El Correo de Andalucia, for whom the prosecution asked a prison sentence and a fine for having published excerpts from a sermon by the Most Rev. Antonio Anoveros, a Basque bishop. The sentences have not been announced yet.

Fact-Finders on Indochina Ask New Kissinger Peace Try

WASHINGTON, March 3 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was reported today to be unenthusiastic about suggestions from members of a congressional fact-finding mission just back from Indochina that he make a new, major diplomatic effort to settle the conflicts in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

A State Department official who conferred with Mr. Kissinger this morning said that the secretary appreciated the suggestions but felt that there was little sense in trying when the situation—especially in Cambodia—was weighted so heavily in favor of Communist-backed forces.

The eight members of the delegation returned to Washington this morning from a week-long visit to South Vietnam and Cambodia, and withheld any formal group recommendation, pending a chance to meet among themselves and report to Congress and President Ford in the next two days.

At least two of the group, however, Sen. Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., and Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., were agreed on the need for Mr. Kissinger to undertake new diplomatic moves.

Sen. Bartlett, whose comments seemed sympathetic to the Ford administration's request for $300 million in additional military aid to South Vietnam and $222 million to Cambodia this fiscal year, said "we need to solicit the full energies" of Mr. Kissinger to persuade China and the Soviet Union to reduce their military aid to North Vietnam to bring about a cut in American aid to South Vietnam.

Mrs. Abzug, who said she was "more firmly convinced" than ever that she should not vote for further military aid to Indochina, said " the only honorable path left for the United States government is to seek direct negotiations" to end the Cambodian war, to fly the members of the Lon Nol government to safety and to insure internationally supervised food and medical aid shipments to Cambodia.

When asked at his regular news conference about the requests that Mr. Kissinger become active again in the Indochina negotiations, Robert Anderson, the State Department spokesman, said that the United States had been making major efforts to get negotiations started in Cambodia and continued to stand ready to do what it could.

But, reflecting Mr. Kissinger's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

French, British Aides Clash Over Contributions to EEC

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, March 3 (IHT).—The French and British clashed here today at the meeting of the European Community's foreign ministers on when to discuss reduced future contributions to the EEC budget.

British Foreign Minister James Callaghan wanted agreement on this issue today. But French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said that the issue should be discussed by the European Economic Community heads of government and presidents at a meeting scheduled in Dublin next week.

Mr. Sauvagnargues made it clear that the question would not be settled before the Dublin meeting.

Disappointment Seen

Representatives of most of the other EEC member nations expressed their disappointment that the budget issue could not be settled today. Lack of agreement on the question could lead to a possibly tense meeting next week, they feel.

Nevertheless, there is considerable optimism that agreement will be reached in Dublin and that the conference will produce a package of measures as a mark to Britain's 11-month effort to renegotiate the terms of EEC membership.

At today's meeting there was also some irritation expressed by EEC members about the invitation, sent yesterday by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, to participants in the scheduled April 7 meeting in Paris between oil consumers and producers.

The invitation was sent to 10 of the participants, including the United States and Japan. Although there is no disagreement about the date for this preliminary encounter in the so-called Euro-Arab dialogue, France's EEC partners expressed the view that they should have been consulted before the invitations were issued.

The sending of invitations was considered premature although none of the EEC members questioned the principle of whether the meeting should take place next month.

With Eritrean Guerrillas Fighting Against Ethiopia

By Charles Glass

BEIRUT.—The campaign by the Eritrean Liberation Front to win independence from Ethiopia is becoming a mass popular uprising.

Everywhere I traveled with Eritrean guerrillas, they were welcomed enthusiastically. I met hundreds of Eritrean schoolboys who had left their classes to join the rebels.

Equipped with Russian light automatic weapons supplied by Syria and Iraq, the Eritrean rebels roam freely throughout the countryside. For 10 days they took me on foot and camel 100 miles into Eritrea, from a temporary training camp near the Sudanese border to the western district capital of Agordat. We met no resistance from the Ethiopian Army, which is the second largest in black Africa, with 40,000 troops. And we saw no Ethiopian planes.

We approached within a few miles of the 2,000-man Ethiopian garrison in Agordat. The guerrillas said that the Ethiopians would be ambushed if they ventured into the countryside after us. The commander of the ELF forces in and around Agordat, Jaffar Mohammed Noor, explained that his units could ambush any traffic between Agordat and the Eritrean capital, Asmara.

Families' Blessings

In the shade of the oasis plantations which surround Agordat, I spoke with young Eritrean recruits on their way from Asmara to the training camp where I began my journey. Ranging in age from 15 to 25 years, most of them said they left home with their families' blessings. Others said their parents had been killed by the Ethiopian Army.

A mixed group of Christians, Moslems and animists, the volunteers told me that each Ethiopian reprisal raid brings more young people into the front.

The ELF is also winning support from desert tribesmen who wander with the seasons. Shepherds guided us from water well to water well, guaranteeing our survival in the desert. Nomads came to the guerrillas to give information or seek medical attention.

Support for the ELF crosses religious and tribal lines in the regions we visited. We moved openly through areas populated by Bent Amer and Hadendua tribes, as well as through villages of the black Nilotoc Cunama, a tribe of animists near the Agordat district.

Charles Glass of the Chicago Daily News spent 10 days traveling with the Eritrean Liberation Front, gathering information about the small but significant Ethiopian province that is fighting for its independence.

"We are a front, not a political party," an Eritrean spokesman told me. "We represent all viewpoints and peoples in Eritrea." In all eight Eritrean languages, the ELF guerrillas are called "jetbha" meaning fighters. The Ethiopian government refers to them in the Amharic language as "shifta" or bandits.

The Eritreans resent the Ethiopian attempts to force the dominant Ethiopian language and culture, Ambara, on their people. The process of Amharization began in Eritrea even before Emperor Haile Selassie annexed the former Italian colony in 1962. Amharization is one of the main reasons the former Eritrean Federal Assembly president, Idriss Mohammed Adam, founded the ELF in 1961.

Moving with two platoons of guerrillas, I passed through the Gash and Sawwa regions which the Ethiopian Air Force and infantry attacked heavily in 1967, forcing more than 30,000 refugees into eastern Sudan.

Now the area is clearly in ELF control. The ELF is larger and better organized than it was in 1967 and is now under the central command of Abdallah Idriss, who was trained in Syria. ELF has anywhere from 6,000 to 20,000 men under arms. Guerrilla leaders say the exact number of Eritrean troops is one of the few secrets they have kept from the Ethiopians.

The post-independence aims of the ELF are to bring home the refugees from the Sudan, exploit the region's natural resources, including oil and phosphates, and cooperate with Ethiopia. ELF says the state would have to exploit mineral resources because no local capital is capable of doing so. However, I have detected enthusiasm for the post-independence development goals only among the students and intellectuals from the cities.

In the countryside, villagers and nomads say they will be content to be left alone by Ethiopian soldiers and tax collectors. They are enthusiastic about independence from Ethiopia and some old men say they do not care what happens after independence.

ELF has taken advantage of disruptions in Addis Ababa to escalate its offensive. But guerrilla leaders told me they do not feel independence is close.

They are determined and their support is increasing. Eritreans in the Ethiopian Army have defected to the ELF in large numbers.

(c) *Chicago Daily News.*

Thailand Plans To Seek Pullout Of U.S. Forces

BANGKOK, March 3 (AP).—Thailand's new government is going to call for the withdrawal of all American forces stationed in the country within 18 months unless a critical military situation exists then, Defense Minister Thawit Seniwong told newsmen today.

Gen. Thawit said the request would be part of the policy statement the new Premier, Seni Pramoj, will make to the House of Representatives Thursday. His coalition government is expected to have an uncertain future because it does not command a majority in the House.

Gen. Thawit said the policy statement was first drafted to call for the American withdrawal "as soon as possible." He declined to say why it was changed.

He added that when the government announces the policy, "we will have to do it. And if we cannot accomplish it, we have to inform the House of Representatives then that we can't do it."

There are about 35,000 U.S. military personnel and 350 aircraft stationed at air bases in Thailand.

U.S. Officials In Argentina Fear Violence

New Attacks Expected After Consul's Killing

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, March 3 (WP).—U.S. officials here are bracing for further kidnapping attempts expected after a week of violence that seemed to be the beginning of a new leftist guerrilla offensive against the government of President Isabel Peron.

Ten persons, leftists and rightists, were slain last week. The toll included honorary U.S. Consul John Egan, 62, who was murdered on Friday, two days after being kidnapped at his home in the provincial capital of Cordoba.

"Obviously you think about it a lot more when something like this happens and things tighten up," a U.S. Embassy official said.

He said that before the slaying, the embassy had received word of a radio broadcast by the Montonero guerrilla group in Cordoba. The group, which claimed responsibility for Mr. Egan's death, had said in the broadcast that "imperialists were going to have to pay" for the deaths of two guerrillas last Tuesday.

Took It Seriously

"We took it very seriously," the official said.

Other embassy sources said that a reduction in social activities had been ordered, including a ban on party-going. There were reports that the embassy staff, trimmed during a major wave of violence last fall from 300 to 90 persons, would be trimmed again.

The consular office in Cordoba probably will not be reopened. "I can't imagine we'll have many volunteers," a high-ranking official said. In April, Alfred Laun, a cultural and information officer at the Cordoba consular office, was kidnapped and wounded.

Most Argentines seemed to regard the slaying of Mr. Egan as part of the general upsurge in violence and not as a particularly anti-American act or significant change in guerrilla tactics.

Party Is Divided

The violence is certain to aggravate divisions plaguing the ruling Justicialista party of Mrs. Peron, which is undoubtedly what the Montoneros want. They declared war on Mrs. Peron's government Sept. 6 in reaction to her move to the political right after taking office after the death of her husband, Juan Peron, in July.

The elections and the violence are seen as challenges to Mrs. Peron's ability to coordinate the various factions of her party and emerge with a united front against the Montoneros.

The choice of Mr. Egan as a target, observers said, should be viewed in this context. Some Argentine journalists saw it as an obvious way to call attention to the falsity of a declaration last Tuesday by Cordoba Gov. Raul Lacabanne that terrorism had been eliminated in his province.

A conservative political activist said the slaying of Mr. Egan was not specifically anti-American but only part of the Montoneros' overall attack on the status quo. "Really, it's just another shooting here," he said.



United Press International

MEETING NORTH VIETNAMESE—Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., lighting up her pipe during a meeting with the North Vietnamese delegation in Saigon. She asked about Americans listed as missing, but got no direct answer.

Fact-Finders on Indochina Ask New Kissinger Peace Try

(Continued from Page 1)

view of the futility of the current situation, he added that, "with the situation on the ground becoming more and more difficult, this is not an inducement to getting negotiations started."

A Kissinger aide said that the secretary had been gloomy about the prospects for a negotiated end to the Cambodian fighting since the summer of 1973, when Congress forbade further American combat support of the Cambodians.

At the present time, he believes that, even if Congress appropriated the additional funds sought, the insurgents—nominally led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who resides in Peking—would probably continue to refuse to negotiate, hoping for all-out victory.

Mr. Kissinger, who won the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize with North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho for the negotiations that produced the January, 1973, Vietnam cease-fire, will leave on Wednesday for a new Middle East trip to seek a further accord between Egypt and Israel.

The eight-member congressional delegation was accompanied back to Washington by Ambassador Graham Martin, who is expected to make a strong effort on Capitol Hill to press for stepped-up aid to Saigon.

Generally, the reactions of the returned delegation were somewhat more sympathetic to the need for additional aid than might have been expected, although Mrs. Abzug, a prominent anti-war crusader, was adamant in her opposition to the Cambodian and South Vietnamese governments.

Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., said: "I think all of us have been deeply shaken by what we've learned. It was a very moving and very widening experience."

Rep. Paul McCloskey, R-Cal., also an anti-war crusader, said he believed that "it's just a question of how do we get the fewest Cambodians killed and get out of there as quickly as we can." He said there probably would be a "bloodbath" in Phnom Penh if American ammunition were cut off now.

Sen. Bartlett agreed.

Germany Flies 5 to Mideast; Abductors Still Hold Lorenz

(Continued from Page 1)

or more still unknown attackers Thursday morning.

With a series of important state elections coming up between now and May, the issue of the Social Democrats' alleged softness on "radicals" and the government's powerlessness in the face of dangerous extremists could be harmful to Mr. Schmidt's coalition.

Interior Minister Werner Maihofer justified the decision to free the prisoners today on humanitarian grounds. "This is not to be considered a precedent," Mr. Maihofer said, "but it will unavoidably have a certain effect."

"Now more than ever," he emphasized, "the solidarity of all democratic political parties is necessary."

The kidnappers call themselves the "Second of June Movement," part of the loosely defined small network of radical students and "revolutionaries" that took root here in the early 1970s.

They communicate with the authorities by written messages in the mail, each bearing a code word only Mr. Lorenz could know to authenticate it. Today's was the first name of his architect.

But who they are, and what their relations to the five freed prisoners may be, are questions without any precise answers at this point.

The five who left Frankfurt this morning were:

- Rolf Pohle, 33, who apparently took charge of the group in the airplane. He was convicted a year ago of belonging to a criminal group (Baader-Meinhof) and other crimes, and was serving a six-year sentence in Landsberg, West Germany.
- Rolf Heissler, 26, a student, sentenced in 1972 to eight years' imprisonment for grand larceny, flown from jail in Bavaria to Frankfurt yesterday.
- Verena Becker, 22, a telephone operator, sentenced to six years in a reformatory in December for a bombing conspiracy and flown last night from Berlin to Frankfurt.
- Ingrid Siepmann, 30, a pharmaceutical laboratory assistant who communicated televised messages to the kidnappers last night. She was in a Berlin prison serving a 12-year sentence for six convictions of grand larceny.
- Miss Kroecher-Tiedemann, who was sentenced two years ago to eight years for three attempted murders, extortion and larceny. After she changed her mind she was flown by helicopter from Essen to Frankfurt.

This morning, the Berlin radio began broadcasting appeals to the kidnappers to "tune in Channel One." The broadcast showed the waiting 707 in Frankfurt, then the arrival of the prisoners and Mr. Albertz and the take-off.

From that moment on, the prisoners were free, Mr. Albertz serving as a guarantee for their safe delivery beyond West German borders. Only when he returns to Germany, the kidnappers say, will they set Mr. Lorenz free.

[In Berlin, the Christian Democrats won the biggest number of seats in the city's House of Deputies they have ever held. But Mayor Schuetz's Social Democrats and the small Free Democratic party, partners in the federal coalition, are expected to join here and keep Mr. Schuetz in office. Spokesmen for both parties have said, however, that they would not discuss a deal while Mr. Lorenz is still held by the kidnappers.]

Anarchist in Italy Gets Life Term in Bombing

MILAN, March 3 (Reuters).—Admitted anarchist Gianfranco Bertoli, 41, was sentenced Saturday to life imprisonment for killing four persons and wounding 46 with a hand grenade outside Milan police headquarters in May, 1973.

The grenade was thrown only minutes after Mariano Rumor, then interior minister, had left the building after unveiling a bust of a senior police officer assassinated in the streets a year earlier.

Italian Transport Strike

ROME, March 3 (UPI).—Union officials today announced that a four-hour nationwide transportation strike would be held tomorrow starting at 9 a.m. to back demands for comprehensive negotiations on transportation reforms in Italy.

Italian Judges Stage A Slowdown Strike

ROME, March 3 (Reuters).—Most of Italy's 7,000 judges and magistrates began an indefinite slowdown strike yesterday to support salary demands.

Judicial proceedings have already come to a virtual halt and the action threatens to bring government administration to a standstill by the Court of Accounts, which has to approve all government expenditures.

Experts Split On U.S. Arms Aid to Arabs

But Believe Balance In Area Is Unaffected

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT).—The United States is providing weapons to Israel and some of its Arab enemies in the Persian Gulf area simultaneously but, according to American and British experts, the military balance will be little affected immediately.

Their explanations involve various factors, the primary one being that American arms are not going to Egypt, Syria or Iraq, Israel's principal enemies in military strength.

The sales of arms and the assignment of American instructors to train forces in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait are defended with the contention that their presence would solidify the American position in those oil-producing countries.

'If We Don't...'

The shipments also are defended with the assertion, "If we don't do it, the French, the British or the Germans will."

A counterargument is that advances in military air transport make it possible to fly anti-tank missiles, land mines and anti-aircraft missile systems, all of which have been sold to Arab governments by the United States, from the Persian Gulf to airfields in Arab combatant states in a matter of hours.

American experts emphasize that the government has not sold nor permitted arms manufacturers to sell what they describe as "advanced" weapons to the Persian Gulf countries apart from Iran. This category includes "smart" bombs guided by television and laser beams, now provided to Israel, long-range fighter-bomber and fighter aircraft like the F-4 Phantom, the Navy's F-14 Tomcat and the Army's F-15 Eagle, the Lance surface-to-surface missile, also going to Israel, or any of the most modern tanks, the M-60A-3s.

Use for F-5s

In a war, however, it is conceivable, the experts say, that some of the aircraft sent to the Persian Gulf, such as the F-5, a short-range fighter, could be flown to Egypt or Syria for use as interceptors against Israeli raids behind the lines, thus freeing more advanced planes, such as the Soviet MiG-23, for other operations.

Critics of the U.S. sales stress that only U.S. industry is capable of selling large quantities of arms to the Arab countries now. The Egyptians, they noted, will have to wait until 1978 to acquire the 22 French Mirage F-1Es they have purchased whereas the gradually expanding U.S. arms program insures relatively early delivery.

OPEC Discord On Pricing

(Continued from Page 1)

is prepared to let market forces drive down the price of oil, sources said. Saudi Arabia is OPEC's leading exporter.

Other OPEC nations, however, are demanding that the 13-member cartel keep production to the level of demand to keep prices up. The sources said Algeria, Iraq and Libya were the main proponents of this stand.

Venezuela, which wants to reduce production slightly, is lobbying for the creation of a fund that would compensate member countries suffering a loss of revenue, informants said.

Sources said reaction to the Venezuelan initiative was "not unfavorable."

Iranian Interior Minister Jamshid Amouzegar said last week that production in the cartel was running at an average of 27 million barrels a day, compared to an average of 30.7 million in 1974.

In Paris, Abu Dhabi and Western oil companies have reached an arrangement to lower prices and increase production in the Persian Gulf state, Oil Minister Mana Saeed al-Otaiba said.

The price reduction was about 55 cents a barrel on Abu Dhabi's top grade of crude oil, which has been selling for $11.20 a barrel, Mr. Otaiba said.

Russia Said to Grant Visa to Ex-Dissident

MOSCOW, March 3 (UPI).—Victor Krassin, a former dissident who turned state's evidence in a widely publicized case in 1973, has been given permission to emigrate to Canada, Soviet sources said yesterday.

Mr. Krassin, 44, stood trial with Pyotr Yakir on a charge of disseminating anti-Soviet literature. Both were sentenced to three years in prison but released in November, 1972, two months after the court case.

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Ruins of a fish and chips shop in Old Park area of Belfast after bombings yesterday.

Depending on Sadat's Response

Peres Cites 2 Israeli Offers, One Big, One Little, for Egypt

By Henry Kamm

TEL AVIV, March 3 (NYT).—Defense Minister Shimon Peres suggested yesterday that Israel would return the Abu Rudeis oil fields and two strategic mountain passes in Sinai to Egypt only if Egyptian President Anwar Sadat gave an open and direct pledge to Israel of an end of belligerence.

The Egyptian leader had said recently that he would not make such a commitment directly to Israel but might do so to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who is scheduled this week to begin a new round of talks in the Middle East.

In an interview at his office Mr. Peres, a member with Premier Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon of Israel's negotiating team, declined to say what precise form an Egyptian pledge would have to take. He said:

"I would not like to go into this right now. It's too early. I would simply say that it must be an agreement done at noon, in broad light, and between the two parties concerned."

U.S. Role

Asked whether this procedure would preclude an American role, Mr. Peres replied, "A role no, but as a replacement, yes.

"We are not going to marry the father-in-law or someone like that. We are going to marry the girl. I mean let her agree, somewhere, somehow." His emphasis was on the word "her."

A promise to Mr. Kissinger rather than to Israel would limit the proposed interim agreement in scope, Mr. Peres said. He continued:

"I mean then it won't be a direct agreement to put an end to belligerency. It would be something else. And then we shall offer something else."

Lesser Offer

Asked whether that would mean something less than the oil fields and the Gidi and Mitla Passes, the minister replied:

"Certainly we shall offer less. After all he [Mr. Sadat] did not attack the United States of America. The confrontation was a direct one. The Egyptian Army one afternoon all of a sudden attacked our country in broad daylight without the interference of any third party. What they did in the direction of war, it is now necessary to do in the direction of peace."

Asked whether something short of a direct agreement precluded the return of the passes and oil fields, Mr. Peres said:

"We are just a few days before the negotiations. It wouldn't be wise for me to announce more than we have announced. We have suggested two propositions. One is a direct quid pro quo: an end to belligerency, and this will include a part of the Sinai which has the things which seem so important to the Egyptians. Otherwise, we have suggested a smaller agreement.

"Now if you ask me, if they will give less, we shall go down to the smaller agreement."

Limited Renunciation

The smaller agreement to which he referred would involve an Israeli withdrawal of 18 to 31 miles in the Sinai, leaving the passes and oil fields in Israeli hands. The price Egypt would be expected to pay in return would be a limited renunciation of warfare short of a full pledge of nonbelligerency.

The minister described the nonbelligerency pledge as "rather a psychological step, to announce that something that was not kosher all of a sudden became kosher. It's not such a crime."

Mr. Peres said that Israel expected any interim agreement that might emerge from Mr. Kissinger's visit this week to be followed by a full peace treaty.

"I think we are really coming to the point where we have to make the final step after this one. . . . We can't move every Sunday or Monday our frontiers, our soldiers, our fortifications. It's unhealthy. It's unwise."

Overall Settlement Seen

CAIRO, March 3 (AP).—The semiofficial newspaper Al Ahram indicated today that Egypt was so sure of reaching agreement on a second-stage Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai that it is trying to secure international guarantees for an overall Middle East settlement.

The paper said this would achieve a complete Israeli evacuation of all occupied Arab territories, including the West Bank of Jordan and the Syrian Golan Heights.

3 Regime Critics Held in House Arrest in Seoul

SEOUL, March 3 (AP).—Former opposition presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung and two other outspoken opposition leaders have been placed under house arrest.

The three leaders' homes here were surrounded by police and they received warnings that they would be taken into custody if they attempted to leave their homes. No reasons were given for the actions.

Mrs. Po Sun Yun, the wife of a former president and four opposition party members also were seized. They were detained at a hotel by plainclothesmen shortly before Mrs. Yun was scheduled to hold a news conference with a major opposition leader, New Democratic party chief Kim Young Sam.

Mrs. Yun was to attend the news conference on behalf of her husband, who is under house arrest for alleged involvement in an anti-government plot.

In a statement prepared for the news conference, former President Yun called on the nation to restore democracy by reviving the spirit of the March 1, 1919, uprising against the Japanese occupation.

Burma Blasts Kill 2

RANGOON, March 3 (Reuters).—Two persons were killed and 19 injured in three bomb explosions here yesterday. Two suspected rebels have been detained.

2 Bombings, 2 Shootings In N. Ireland

BELFAST, March 3 (UPI).—Six persons were wounded today in two bombings and two shootings. Police said that at least some of the incidents were part of the feud between rival groups in the Irish Republican Army.

A bomb exploded in a fish and chips shop and another in an adjacent community center. The first wounded two men and the second, apparently designed to injure spectators, two women. The targets were in the Roman Catholic Old Park area.

Two young Catholic men were shot later in the Turf Lodge neighborhood of West Belfast. The first was shot in a wrist, the second in the head. The second was listed as in serious condition.

Two Attempted Murders

The bombings followed the attempted murder of two members of the Official wing of the IRA Saturday—one in Belfast and the other in Dublin.

The feud between the Officials and a dissident faction, the Irish Republican Socialist party, emerged last week when a Republican Socialist was killed.

The slaying was followed by the killing of two members of the Official wing later in the week and the attempted murder of two other members.

There are now three rival IRA organizations—the Officials, the Provisionals, who broke away in January, 1970, and the Republican Socialists.

Last week, Cathal Goulding, the IRA Officials chief of staff, accused the Republican Socialists of taking part in the sectarian military actions in Northern Ireland.

The scale and viciousness of the violence has far exceeded that of the sporadic clashes between the Officials and the Provisionals.

The Republican Socialists denied responsibility for the wounding of a leader of the Officials, Jean Garland, in Dublin Saturday, and said it has no paramilitary wing. It said all the violence has been provoked by the IRA Officials' campaign to smash the new party.

Cabinet Minister Threatens To Quit After Lebanese Riots

BEIRUT, March 3 (AP).—Funeral processions wound through the southern coastal city of Sidon today after a bloody fishermen's revolt resulted in the death of at least 16 persons.

A government agreement to withdraw troops from the city led to a cease-fire yesterday. But at least one cabinet minister threatened to resign from Premier Rashid Solh's government unless the army commander is dismissed.

Riots and demonstrations erupted in Sidon last Wednesday when thousands of fishermen protested government attempts to mechanize Lebanon's fishing industry by granting a franchise to a company headed by former President Camille Chamoun.

Trade unions and leftist political groups swiftly rallied to the fishermen's cause. Two soldiers were killed Wednesday and a former deputy in the national parliament was wounded while leading a street march.

Unrest lessened Thursday and Friday, then erupted anew during the weekend when Lebanese troops were sent to reopen the main highway from Beirut to Sidon.

Three more soldiers and 11 civilians were killed Saturday and yesterday. At least 40 persons were wounded and five army vehicles were destroyed during street fighting.

A Palestinian guerrilla leader mediated a cease-fire agreement between the army and Sidon community leaders. There is a big refugee camp in Sidon, 25 miles south of Beirut.

Shops Reopen

Shops reopened for four hours today to permit Sidon residents to buy food and other supplies and thousands turned out to march in funeral corteges for the 11 civilian victims.

Malek Salam, minister of water resources, announced that he would resign unless Gen. Iskandar Ghanem, the commander in chief of the Lebanese Army, was dismissed for his part in the Sidon operation.

An army spokesman announced that armed men today ambushed an army truck carrying 20 soldiers in Sidon.

The truck was fired on from a castle on the beach while the vehicle was crossing Sidon's main street.

Unofficial reports said that a soldier was killed and several were wounded.

Jordan Provides Planes to Oman

MUSCAT, Oman, March 3 (Reuters).—Jordan has given Oman 31 Hawker Hunter fighters and stationed a combat battalion in the sultanate's guerrilla war zone, it was officially reported here yesterday.

This is the first substantial military aid received by Oman from any fellow Arab state in its decade-old war with leftist rebels supported by the neighboring Southern Yemen.

The sultanate's main assistance has previously come from Iran, whose intervention has disturbed several Arab governments.

Advocate of Abortion Freed From Italy Jail

FLORENCE, March 3 (UPI).—Women's liberation campaigner Adele Faccio, after spending 33 days in jail, has been freed pending trial on charges of sponsoring an abortion clinic.

Miss Faccio, president of the Information, Sterilization and Abortion Center, refused to make any statement when she left a prison here Friday. A magistrate had ordered her provisional freedom following a nationwide series of demonstrations and fasts by abortion advocates. Miss Faccio had been arrested in a Rome theater where she addressed a pro-abortion rally.

Lisbon Reds Join Critics Of Violence

Cunhal Rebukes Far Left and Rightists

LISBON, March 3 (UPI).—The Communist party today joined the increasing criticism of political violence here, accusing the extreme left of forming an alliance with the far right to create anarchy in Portugal.

Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal made the accusation in a news conference called to announce the names of the party's candidates in elections April 12 for a constituent assembly.

He said the violence was the work of the extreme right but that this faction was being supported by the "demagoguery and cooperation of the pseudo-revolutionary leftists [seeking] to corrupt the economic, social and political situation."

Mr. Cunhal's remarks reflected a growing fear among the country's prominent military and political leaders that mob rule is jeopardizing their efforts to modernize Portugal and turn it into a democratic society.

Moderate politicians said the Communists initially promoted demonstrations, but that the demonstrations have gotten out of control to the detriment of the parties on both sides of the political spectrum.

"You can't label the attacks either left or right anymore," a liberal politician said. "It is just pure anarchy."

'Professional Agitators'

The military attributes the violence to "professional agitators" who change their political beliefs like chameleons.

A statement by the Armed Forces Movement said that when the agitators seek to disrupt rallies of the left-of-center Popular Democratic party or the Social Democratic Center party, they shout Communist slogans. When they try to break up a Communist meeting, the statement said, they shout slogans of the Popular Democratic and Social Democratic Center parties.

"The political forces should be alert on this and not allow themselves to be caught in an escalation of violence incited by these professional agitators," the statement said.

It did not specify who was paying the agitators but suggested that the supporters of the dictatorship ousted in the military coup in April were the principal benefactors.

Thousands Apply For Admission to Iran's Sole Party

TEHRAN, March 3 (AP).—Thousands of Iranians applied by telegram today to join the only authorized political party in the country following a major reorganization announced yesterday, government officials said.

The formation of the new organization, to be called the Resurrection party, was announced yesterday by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi.

The applicants sent their requests to Premier Amir Abas Hoveyda, the secretary-general of the new party, into which the ruling Iran Novin party and the opposition Mardom party will be merged.

The text of the Shah's speech, released to foreign newsmen today, said that Iranians who object to the three principles for party membership—belief in the monarchy, the constitution and the Iranian revolution—can either go to jail or "leave the country forever."

The Shah's declaration was followed by an official announcement that Justice Minister Sadegh Ahmadi was eliminating a blacklist of Iranians who had not been allowed to leave the country. Apparently, the blacklisted persons now can leave Iran.

The new one-party system obliges nonparty cabinet members and other high-ranking Iranians to join the party. These members include Interior Minister Jamshid Amouzegar, Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Hushang Ansari and Iran's ambassador to Washington, Ardeshir Zahedi. The royal decree made them party members.

Chilean Minister Killed in Crash

SANTIAGO, March 3 (AP).—The defense minister of Chile, Gen. Oscar Bonilla, and six other persons were killed today in the crash of a helicopter bringing the general back to Santiago from a weekend vacation in the southern city of Curico.

The Army command said that the helicopter went down near Curico, about 200 kilometers south of Santiago.

The victims included the pilot and the co-pilot and four unidentified civilians, the army said. An army corporal survived.

20th 'Study Abroad'

PARIS, March 3 (IHT).—The 20th edition of UNESCO's "Study Abroad" has just been published. The revised edition lists more than 200,000 institutions in 120 countries, as well as more than 60 international organizations, all offering study opportunities. Also included is a compilation of scholarships, grants and other forms of financial assistance available to students, teachers and other professionals. The volume costs 25 francs in France.

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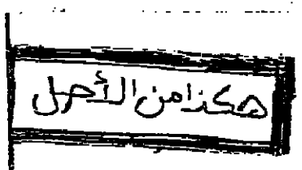
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...use Democrat's Plan Studied

...ord Reviews Energy Plan; ...ompromise Seen Possible

By Robert Siner

...ASHINGTON, March 3 ...).—President Ford met ...ublican congressional leaders ...y amid strong indications ...he would move toward com...mise on his energy and eco...ic programs by delaying two ...duled increases in the tariff ...di.

...ter the morning meeting, ...te Minority leader Hugh ...t of Pennsylvania told news... "It is certainly possible, given ...rit of compromise, that some...g may happen there."

...esidential Press Secretary ... Nessen said that Mr. Ford ...d respond tomorrow to Dem...tic proposals to defer the ...f increases while a new plan ...orked out.

...e basis of the new plan ...d be a series of proposals ...e yesterday by the House ...s and Means Committee ...rman, Al Ullman, D-Ore.

Tax on Gasoline

...der that plan, quotas would ...placed on oil imports along ... a 5-cent-a-gallon tax on ...line, rising to as much as ...ents a gallon for motorists who use more than a certain number of gallons a week.

Mr. Nessen told newsmen that the Ullman plan was "a basis for discussion." But he quickly added that the proposal had "not reached the stage yet where you can have a compromise."

On Capitol Hill, Treasury Secretary William Simon, defending Mr. Ford's program before the Ways and Means Committee, conceded that both the President's proposals and the Ullman plan "are headed in the same direction," reduction of U.S. dependence on imported oil.

The Treasury secretary also praised Rep. Ullman's plan as being very specific and added: "I think the President is studying it carefully."

Expert Approach

Republican leaders also had qualified praise for the Ullman proposals. Sen. Scott characterized them as a "respectable and expert approach to the problem."

After their morning meeting with Mr. Ford, the Republican leaders said that the President had provided "a reasonable idea" of what he intended to do but had called them in primarily "to get our advice."

The House Republican Conference chairman, John Anderson of Illinois, said: "I think the President got a very good input as to what course of action he would take on the Democratic energy program."

Scorn for Proposals

The Republican leaders had nothing but scorn for a Democratic proposal made last week by a panel headed by Sen. John Pastore of Rhode Island and Rep. James Wright of Texas, which was aimed mainly at stimulating the economy and deferred cutting American dependence on imports until the 1980s.

Sen. Scott charged that the Democrats want to "save energy on the cheap and it can't be done that way."

"They aren't biting a bullet—they're biting a marshmallow," he said.

At issue in the economy-energy battle is the insistence by Mr. Ford that reduction of U.S. imports of foreign oil should have top priority while the Democrats contend that the economy must be allowed to recover first and only then should drastic steps be taken to curb oil imports.

Republicans view the Ullman proposals as at least making a start on curbing oil use.

Pedestrian Is Charged in Driver's Death

...DINBURGH, March 3 ...P).—A man went on trial ... Edinburgh Sheriff's Court ...ay on charges of stepping ... front of an auto and ...ghtening the driver to ...th.

...olm Taylor, 23, is accused ... "culpable homicide"—equiv...nt to manslaughter in the ...ited States. He pleaded ... guilty to the charge that ... had "unnecessarily and ...liberately" stepped in front ... the car of Andrew Davies, ...5-year-old retired school...ster, on Sept. 20.

...r. Taylor was alleged to ...e banged on the car, ...uted and sworn at Mr. ...vies, struggled with him ... attempted to let the air ... of one tire. As a result ... charge said, Mr. Davies ...fered a heart attack and ...d in his car.



United Press International.

Elliot Richardson, new U.S. ambassador in London, and his wife after arrival.

Richardson Arrives in U.K. on Tight Budget

LONDON, March 3 (AP).—Former Attorney General Elliot Richardson and his wife arrived at London's Heathrow Airport today expecting to encounter financial difficulties in his new job as U.S. ambassador to Britain.

"It is a matter of some concern," the 54-year-old attorney said at an airport news conference.

Mr. Richardson is replacing Philadelphia publisher Walter Annenberg, who once estimated that his 5 1/2 years as ambassador had cost him $3.5 million to do the job properly. Mr. Annenberg returned home Oct. 30.

Mr. Richardson, who resigned as attorney general in 1973 after refusing President Nixon's order to dismiss special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox, said today:

"If the money runs out, it runs out. That is a problem a lot of people are having and I feel like them we will manage."

He said he and his wife, Anne, would have to live on their representation allowance from the American government.

"It is conceivable that finance will be a problem but I took the occasion before I left to talk to people in the State Department and on Capitol Hill.

"I have obtained assurances that there will be an increase in the representation allowance. We will be able to spend some of our salary over and above the allowance, but that's it. I hope it will work out."

Under present arrangements, an American ambassador to Britain has an annual salary of $42,500, an embassy spokesman said, and a representation allowance of around $30,000 a year to cover such things as entertainment by the embassy and the three consulates-general in Britain. There is also an allowance of $25,000 a year for "staff maintenance."

Mr. Richardson has about $10,000 to last him until June 30 to pay for the food and drink in embassy entertaining, a State Department official said in Washington today. The "representation allowance," which is used for such entertaining, was $30,000 this fiscal year for the London embassy, but "this was based on having a rich ambassador there," he said.

Mr. Annenberg, for example, "took care" personally of about $90,000 of the approximately $130,000 in wages last year for the ambassador's 18 servants, the official said.

Nevertheless, the department official said, the new ambassador "will have a good chunk of money for his Fourth of July party," an annual embassy event. He said next year's representation allowance request—which Congress must grant—will be higher than the current one.

Bucher Urges Pueblo Crew To Aid POW Study by Navy

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO, March 3 (NYT).—The commander of the U.S. spy ship Pueblo, captured by North Korean naval units seven years ago, urged former members of the vessel's crew last week to cooperate in a study being prepared by the Navy to determine the effects of their 11 months' captivity.

Comdr. Lloyd Bucher, now retired from the Navy, said the medical and psychiatric studies being set up by the Navy Center for Prisoner of War Studies here was "an excellent idea and I urge all the men of the Pueblo to volunteer, if requested."

The study, he added, holds the promise of healing some of the physical and emotional scars many of the Pueblo's 81 survivors still carry.

"But more importantly," he said, "it may help to correct serious errors of the past so that, in the future, Americans assigned to such projects can be better equipped to carry out their mission and, if they become prisoners of war, to withstand the brutalities of enemies who reject all civilized standards of decency.

Served Honorably

"If it is a meaningful study, it will help both our national security and, in this particular instance, a group of men who served the Navy more honorably than they in turn were served by their government."

His statement was in reference to a Navy court of inquiry early in 1969, following repatriation of the Pueblo crew on Dec. 23, 1968, which he said sought only to blame the officers and crew for the ship's loss.

"The men of the Pueblo were put through that ordeal because they followed orders while a lot of people high up in our military and intelligence bureaucracy who were responsible for the Pueblo's ill-prepared mission ran for cover and escaped punishment or even exposure of their actions that sacrificed the ship and its crew," he said.

The court of inquiry, made up of five admirals, recommended trials by court-martial for Comdr. Bucher and the ship's intelligence officer, Lt. Comdr. Stephen Harris, for giving up the vessel without a fight and for failure to prevent classified intelligence data from falling into enemy hands.

Reprimands for dereliction of duty were asked for Comdr. Bucher's second in command, the executive officer, Lt. Edward Murphy, 37, and for Rear Adm. Frank Johnson, then commander of American naval forces in Japan and since retired.

The commander in chief of the U. S. Pacific fleet and the chief of naval operations in Washington subsequently proposed that, instead of a court-martial, Comdr. Bucher receive a letter of reprimand.

However, all recommendations for punishment were denied by then Secretary of the Navy John Chafee, who held that Comdr. Bucher and his crew had "suffered enough."

Comdr. Bucher said the Pueblo, although a Navy ship, had been selected for the secret intelligence mission by the National Security Agency and, thereafter the Navy had little or no interest in the vessel.

'Hostile Action'

"We were told not to provoke or engage in any hostile action with the North Koreans, that we were not out there to start a shooting war and we obediently followed those orders when we were intercepted," Comdr. Bucher related.

Before leaving Pearl Harbor, he said, he was told that, in the event that the ship ran into a hostile situation, there was a "contingency plan," approved by the President, to come to the Pueblo's assistance.

"But it is evident no such contingency plan existed," he said. "When we were attacked, without the means of defending ourselves, there were at least three American aircraft carriers close enough so their planes could have reached us in 45 minutes. They had nearly seven hours to respond to our constant radio appeals for help but we were abandoned. No help was sent."

The Pueblo study is still awaiting Department of Defense funding authorization.



UPI.

Lloyd Bucher

London Crash Investigators Are Still Puzzled by Cause

LONDON, March 3 (AP).—Transport Minister Fred Mulley told the House of Commons today that investigators were still puzzled over the cause of a London subway crash that took at least 39 lives.

"We still do not know yet, and will not know for a considerable time, what the cause of the accident was," Mr. Mulley said. He added that the chief inspecting officer of railroads would open a public inquiry as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, firemen continued to work to recover the last bodies from the wreckage of the train that smashed into the brick wall of the dead-end tunnel at Moorgate subway station during the Friday morning rush hour. Mr. Mulley said that recovery of the bodies was not expected until Wednesday.

The firemen and London Transport engineers were working primarily in the front car of the six-car train. The 50-foot coach was compressed into about 10 feet as the train crashed into the wall. The crews are working in cramped space with cutting torches. Arc lamps and lack of oxygen have pushed the temperatures over 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Twenty-six bodies—17 of men and nine of women—have so far been recovered from the wreckage. The 26th was taken out more than 24 hours ago. Police said at least 13—mostly women—were still entombed in the front car. A total of 100 passengers were injured, with 41 being hospitalized.

Ford Sees Gains In Arms Control

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP).—President Ford told Congress today that encouraging progress has been made with the Soviet Union on arms control but that there is a growing danger in the potential proliferation of nuclear weapons.

He said that "the U.S. will continue to seek practical steps to avert this danger while providing the benefits of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes."

In a message to Congress accompanying the 14th annual report of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Mr. Ford said that the United States "shall make every effort" to reach an agreement in current negotiations with the Soviet Union at Vienna on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe.

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Satanic Cults Suspected in Cattle Killings

DALLAS, March 3 (NYT).—Law-enforcement officials and cattlemen are investigating numerous mutilation killings of cattle throughout northern Texas and Oklahoma. They say the mutilations may be the work of satanic cults.

More than 50 mutilations have been reported in 12 rural counties surrounding the Dallas metropolitan area. The animals have been drained of blood and the sexual organs, lips and ears have been removed.

"I think when all this thing shakes down we'll find out it's cults," said John Dunn, the president of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association. "This thing will probably end with the vernal equinox, which is the same day as Easter."

There have been numerous mutilations in the North and Midwest United States and they began appearing in Texas and Oklahoma in November.

600-Pound Bull

The first reported finding of a mutilated animal in the state was on Nov. 13, 1974, when a rancher, J.R. Allison of Olney, Texas, about 135 miles west of here, discovered a 600-pound bull that had been mutilated.

Mr. Dunn said he thought the bull was probably killed at midnight, Nov. 12, which is the Equinox of Pandaa for the cults.

"After that, they begin killing them for the blood and sex organs and are probably saving up the stuff for their ceremonies on Easter," Mr. Dunn said.

There have been 14 mutilation killings of cattle during the last few weeks within a 75-mile radius of Oklahoma City and also near Tulsa, Okla.

Gov. David Boren of Oklahoma said he was having the information on recent mutilations coordinated and studied by a group of state agencies to see if there is a pattern.

Law-enforcement officials have issued bulletins to farmers and ranchers in both Texas and Oklahoma to report any landings of helicopters at night. A helicopter was seen landing in a meadow near Athens, Texas, 80 miles southeast of Dallas, and a mutilated cow was found in the pasture the next morning.

Several ranchers have reported finding mutilated animals in fenced pastures that have locked gates. They said no vehicle tracks could be found.

The Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association has offered a $1,000 reward for information concerning the mutilations.

Lack of Cash, Staff Revolts

More Curtailments Possible In Health Service in Britain

LONDON, March 3 (Reuters).—Britain's 30-year-old National Health Service has serious problems arising from a lack of cash and from staff militancy.

Some signs of its trouble are longer and longer waiting lists for the service's free treatment, fast-growing enrollments in private health plans and increasingly angry calls by doctors for "job actions" to protest pay grievances and other issues.

More money is urgently needed for the inflation-wracked system, which has a budget of £3 billion ($7.29 billion); insiders say £900 million more is needed immediately. Britain spends only 6 per cent of its gross national product on its annual health bill—less than the United States, Canada, Sweden, the Netherlands or France.

The situation has become critical in recent weeks because of work curtailments by embittered consultants—the ranking physicians among National Health Service personnel.

At Top of Profession

The 11,000 consultants have reached the top of their chosen fields, whether it be brain surgery or baby problems.

Just under half of them work full-time in National Health Service hospitals; the rest alternate between private practice and hospitals, where they do part-time work under contract with the national service.

The problem is that the "part-timers," because of growing work loads, have been working considerably more than their contracted number of hours and want to be paid for the extra time.

But Mrs. Barbara Castle, the Social Services secretary, has turned down any idea of overtime payments. She proposed, instead, extra cash for consultants who opt to work exclusively for the health service, to encourage them to give up private practice entirely.

The consultants reject this, claiming that it is too high a price to pay for giving up their professional independence.

To back up their demand, the consultants have taken the unprecedented step of refusing to work beyond their contracted hours—unless the government pays overtime rates of £8 an hour.

Mrs. Castle refuses and this has meant that only the more urgent cases are being seen. There is a growing backlog of patients who need expert treatment.

It is difficult to assess how deeply the consultants' job action is affecting the health service. Their militant Hospital Consultants and Specialists Association estimated that in January alone 250,000 appointments had to be canceled.

And more storm clouds are gathering—this time from the 28,000 family doctors, or general practioners (GPs), who form the backbone of Britain's medical-care system.

The average GP, who takes home about £6,000 a year before tax, claims to have fallen far behind comparative income groups in Britain (his American counterpart gets perhaps three times the figure).

The GPs have threatened to resign en masse from the health service unless their income is brought up to date in April. The British Medical Association has started collecting undated resignations.

If the doctors carry out the threat, Britons will be confronted with something most of them have never seen before—a doctor's bill. The charges would be perhaps $3 for an office visit, £40 for maternity care—and the patient would have to claim payment from the government.

Also waiting in the wings for a better pay deal in April are the hospital doctors. Some of them—those in one work category—earn £2,200 a year for shifts involving 102 hours a week, the BMA says.

Last year, strikes by nurses, technicians and others in the hospital service reduced by 90,000 the number of patients admitted.

As a result private practice is increasing and private health insurance plans are enrolling record numbers.

In turn, this has presented more headaches because some of the "private beds" are in National Health Service hospitals—and militant hospital workers resent the private patients' priority admission and special food and recreation facilities.

The government intends to phase out these "pay" beds and wants to encourage doctors to give up private practice and work for the health service exclusively.

Ironically, purging the health service of private patients is fostering the growth of the private sector, which may lure more and more doctors from the poorer-paying National Health Service.

Manila Is Seeking Ties With China

MANILA, March 3 (Reuters).—President Ferdinand Marcos said Saturday that the Philippines would normalize relations with China this year and would continue its policy of seeking relations with Socialist countries.

But, when asked at a televised news conference when diplomatic ties might be set up with Peking, he replied: "As soon as it is warm enough."

The President said: "I anticipate that within this year we will normalize relations with the People's Republic of China and, possibly, I personally will visit Peking in the normalization of such relations."

He did not say whether this would mean ending relations with Taiwan.



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...n for Poorer Nations

...orld Bank Is Preparing Aid ...t Based on Major U.S. Role

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

...SHINGTON, March 3 ...).—The World Bank and its ... member countries, includ... the oil-producing states, are ...g toward the first major ...national aid program for the ...'s poorer nations that would ...epend on U.S. participation.

U.S. share in the new aid would be welcome. But the ...sizable U.S. contribution ...ot be required to get the ...moving, which would avoid ...have become almost inter...ble delays in Congress over ... international aid efforts.

... new plan is known as a ... Window for the World ..., whose formal name is the ...national Bank for Recon...tion and Development. The ...lending window would be ...ed initially to add about ...llion a year to the flow of ...cial resources to almost 50 ...e poorer countries, at sub...d, below-market interest ...

Mid-Point in Interest

... Third Window would make ... on terms about midway be... the normal "hard" loans ...e World Bank itself—now ...g 8 1/2-per-cent interest—and the zero-interest loans of the bank's "soft" loan subsidiary, the International Development Association.

All of the funds for IDA come from the government budgets and hence taxpayers of the richer countries and there is a limit on how much they are willing to contribute. The new plan would expand help for the poorer countries at considerably less cost to the taxpayers of the rich countries.

The actual loan would come from the bank's regular resources, which it raises mainly by selling its bonds on world capital markets. Budgetary contributions from the ...fluent countries would be used only to subsidize the interest rate.

The bank would get its regular return of 8 1/2 per cent. The borrowing country would pay perhaps 4 1/2 per cent. The difference would be made up by contributions from the richer countries, possibly half from the oil-producing countries and half from the industrial countries of Europe, North America and Japan.

Subsidy Pledge

Preliminary estimates of World Bank officials preparing the details of the plan are that it would take a joint interest subsidy pledge of only $300 million for each $1 billion of loans. This $200 million would be paid out as a subsidy over perhaps 30 years, the life of the loan. Thus the annual payments by any individual donor country would be very small, although they would rise slowly over the years if the plan is made permanent.

A probable U.S. share, in terms of initial actual outlays, would be well under $20 million a year—almost invisible in a national budget of $350 billion.

And yet so unpredictable, and even hostile, has Congress become in the general area of aid that the plan is being purposely designed so that U.S. foot-dragging cannot block it.

While approval is not certain, it now appears likely that the plan will go forward, with or without the United States. The U.S. position on the plan has not yet been disclosed but it will be strongly influenced in any event by assessments in the Treasury and State Departments of the chances for congressional approval.

Loans under the Third Window plan would go mainly to the same countries that now qualify for IDA loans—those with per capita income of not more than $375 a year. The better-off developing nations will have to continue to borrow from the World Bank itself, paying the full interest rate of 8 1/2 per cent.

...nsfield Calls ...S. Role Abroad ...o Big, Costly

...SHINGTON, March 3 ...—Senate Majority Leader Mansfield of Montana said day that "the U.S. military ...ce overseas has been too ... for too long at too great ...".

...ussing problems of Con... at home and abroad, Sen. ...field said the United States ...elied too heavily on mili... ...olicies in its relations with ... countries, at a high infla... ...y and material cost.

... university lecture, he list... ... major and more than 1,000 ... American military bases ..., with 300,000 American ...men in Western Europe, ... in South Korea and 38,000 ...utheast Asia.

... can no longer afford to ...deral funds and exchange ...ces for extravagances of ...ind," he said.

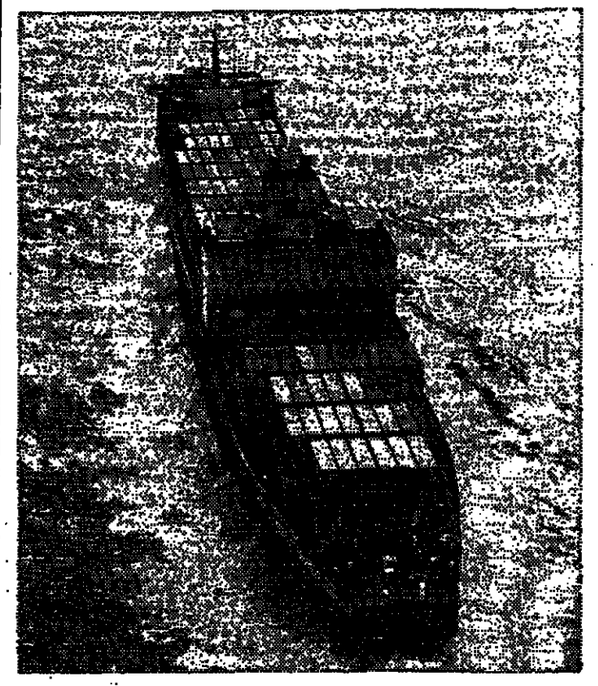
... noted that even in the ...chment year of 1974, "we ...anage to sell, give or other...make available equipment ...pplies to 78 countries."

... policy of making military ...ent available "to just about ...ation willing to take it" has ...omestic inflation, depleted ...ation's raw materials and ...ed engineering skill, he said.

California Drops Ehrlichman Case

LOS ANGELES, March 3 (AP).—A perjury charge against former White House aide John Ehrlichman was dismissed today. A prosecutor said that further proceeding against Ehrlichman would be "an extensive and time-consuming act of vengeance."

The request for dismissal by District Attorney Joseph Bush had been expected since last week.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Tuesday, March 4, 1975 *

The Single-Party Trend

Iran has joined the growing number of single-party states. In the case of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi's realm, the difference between government in the name of one party and the past situation in which there was at best only a shadow opposition is not all that serious. More important for Iran's socio-economic development is the Shah's call for the sale of shares in industry to the workers (or to the public); government will retain ownership of key industries and retain full management of the other businesses it possesses—but sell 99 per cent of those others to the workers. Factories in private hands will sell 49 per cent of their stock to their workers, or the public.

As an experiment in what might be called social capitalism (it bears some resemblance to the brand of Fourierism that was advocated by Horace Greeley in the United States during the 1840s) this is interesting; that it is passed from on high, by a monarch, furnishes an example of the many-faceted political structure of the world today.

Between the world wars and for some years after the end of the second, there was a tendency to file governments in one of three slots: Communist on the left; fascist on the right, and democracy in the middle. But with the rise of many new nations, inexperienced in any form of self-government and suffering from manifold economic and demographic woes, the categories began to break down. The monolithic Communist ideology, proclaimed by Moscow, began to take on a number of different forms; the democratic ideals were held to be corrupted by the fact that they had been spread by imperialisms. Fascism, as expounded from Rome or Berlin, suffered from the obvious sins of their expositors, as well as from the practical fact that it had lost a great war.

So a wide range of styles of government that do not seem to fit in the old categories have begun to deck the nations, as fantastic as those flaunted in Uganda by Gen. Amin, as nicely modulated to former modes as President Marcos's martial law in the Philippines, as plainly military as the left-wing regimes of Peru and Portugal or the right-wing rule of Chile.

But all these do have one thing in common: They concentrate power in the hands of one man, or of a self-selected few. With the Communist countries already wedded to the one-party system, and working it through a controlled arrangement of committees, it is the democratic idea that has suffered most in this rapid transformation of the world's political map. Nor has this occurred, as so many American liberals proclaim, because the United States has tried to erect barriers to Communism. Much of it has taken place in areas where American influence is slight, or nonexistent. Some of it is friendlier to the Communist states than to the Western states.

If anything can be blamed in this frightening trend, which has so few exceptions, it is that democracy is still the hardest form of government to make work efficiently, and men too often try some apparently easier method. The results may prove vastly disappointing, as history and present events amply demonstrate. But there are always those who will seek facile solutions for complex problems.



'His New Little Calculator Just Told Him He Couldn't Afford It.'

For Peace and Welfare

President Lon Nol of Cambodia told visiting American congressmen over the weekend that he stands ready to do "whatever is possible and necessary so the peace and the welfare of my people can be achieved." Abashed at the alacrity with which the visitors took this as an offer to resign, the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh hastily explained that this sentiment is "nothing really new."

New or not, the besieged President's statement puts imminent Cambodian decisions into their proper perspective. Would, for instance, the dispatch of another $222 million worth of military supplies to Lon Nol's collapsing armies contribute much to "peace and the welfare" of Cambodia's people? Or would a U.S. gesture to stick by the inept Lon Nol regime to the bitter and bloody end, to strengthen Washington's "credibility" among other nations, achieve either peace or welfare for Cambodians?

The people of Cambodia have been treated as pawns long enough—first by the North Vietnamese who used the border regions as sanctuaries and springboards for combat in South Vietnam, then by the United States and South Vietnamese invaders.

In the rapidly deteriorating condition of Cambodia, the initiative lies with the Cambodians, not with the United States. It is not up to this country to fly the deposed leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, back to his former capital; indeed, despite Prince Sihanouk's sudden rash of confident statements from Peking, it is far from clear how much support he commands among the obscure insurgents who are actually bearing down on the Cambodian capital. Nor does the American Embassy in Phnom Penh seem to have much of an idea who else could be a viable insurgent interlocutor, so preoccupied have they been with keeping Lon Nol propped up.

The one decision which does lie in Washington, and is to come up for its first congressional tests this week, is whether Lon Nol is to have more ammunition and to let him go on using it, at the rate of 500 tons a day, for a few more weeks. If such a show of support would be helpful to further political compromise and truce, then it would be given willingly. But on the evidence, the opposite is the case: More military aid would only extend Cambodia's misery a little while longer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Man Kind?'

In today's crowded urban society the hunter and the trapper have become vestigial figures. Almost no one any longer hunts or traps animals to get essential food for himself and his family. Instead, the hunter has become a weekend or seasonal player acting out fantasies of manliness. The trapper, meanwhile, plies a cruel and obsolete trade in a period when most fur-bearing animals can be ranched and man-made furs are readily available.

Most Americans have never hunted or seen a live animal caught in a leg trap. What the great majority of the people of the United States fail to realize is that they dwell in a sea of unimaginable—and totally unnecessary—suffering inflicted on wounded deer, on lead-poisoned birds or small animals which may writhe in their death agonies for days after being caught in a neglected trap.

In an ironically titled book, "Man Kind?" Cleveland Amory presents a vivid indictment of the hunting and trapping cult. Mr. Amory is one of those rare writers who can illuminate deep moral indignation with hilarious anecdotes and sardonic wit. His book deserves to be read by every state legislator and member of Congress; for it is the ignorance or indifference of legislators across the country that permits this hideous cruelty to wild animals to continue.

In the United States alone, more than 25 million animals a year are doomed to a horrible death by trapping. Almost all of them are caught by the leghold trap, a device in which, once caught, the best the animal can hope for is to chew off his leg so he can get away—and many of them do just that. "If he cannot do this, and indeed, when he makes any movement," says Mr. Amory, "the result is an immediate cutting, tearing and soring of flesh and even bone—the animal remains in the trap for days on end, enduring every possible variety of fear, pain and suffering . . ."

Florida has banned the use of the leghold trap under most circumstances; but this terrible instrument of torture flourishes in almost all the other states—and trapping is even praised as a "manly" sport. Its abolition in every state is a first priority in the long-overdue effort to stop "civilized" man's gratuitous and insensate cruelty to animals.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Cambodia: Indochina Tragedy

In all the vast, unending tragedy of Indochina, the war in Cambodia seems in some ways the most tragic episode of all. The Cambodians or Khmers are the heirs of a gentle civilization. In contrast with their more militant Vietnamese neighbors, they stumbled and were pushed into war . . .

What seems particularly callous is that no voice at all is now being raised at the international forum to call for a cease-fire and negotiations in Cambodia in place of a bloody fight to a finish.

—*From the Sunday Observer (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 4, 1900

ROME—"TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: —I would be much obliged if any of your readers would tell me why in this year 1900 the month of February did not have 29 days. Having been taught that every year divided by four, without remainder, is a leap year, I feel interested to learn why the year 1900 is an exception to the rule. All the calendars for February, 1900, show only 28 days. Why?' . . . AN INQUIRER."

Fifty Years Ago

March 4, 1925

PARIS—Those thousands of Parisian women, young and old, plain and pretty, who have taken the great step and "had it cut" (bobbed) yesterday ran nervous fingers through their scanty locks and looked worried. For "long hair," turned under in a neat little knot and secured with those quaint, almost forgotten, things known as hairpins, is definitely coming back in style and fashion.

U.S. Oil Policy: Clear as Sludge

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—In Chicago last Nov. 14, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made a dramatic first statement of the Ford administration's views on energy. In tones of Spenglerian gloom, he warned that the high oil prices fixed by the exporting cartel threatened the continued existence of the Western industrial world.

Just a few months later, President Ford is fighting for a program that would: (1) Put an extra tariff of $3 a barrel on imported oil; (2) Remove price ceilings on domestic oil, so it will cost as much as the new, higher figure for imported oil; (3) Negotiate with the exporters' cartel a permanent floor price for oil, not much below the present level, plus a guarantee of increases to match industrial inflation.

No wonder the average citizen finds himself confused about energy policy. Officials tell him that there are explanations for the incongruities. But he sees those who recently called high prices intolerable now wanting to make them higher and keep them from falling much in future. Less is more.

The citizen need not be embarrassed at his confusion. For most scientists and economists specializing in energy matters seem just as skepticial about the premises of the Ford program.

Use of Shale

A first premise is that the new tariff will reduce American use of imported oil—by one million barrels a day this year, another million by the end of 1977. Domestic producers, encouraged by higher prices, will give us more oil from American sources.

But according to most experts, there is little chance of a significant increase in domestic production, at least in the near future. It has been declining for years, as established geological sources have been exploited. Last year federal rules doubled the price of American oil from new wells, but production still fell by 600,000 barrels a day. It will be hard to keep domestic oil coming at present volume, much less increase it. So the refiners will still look to imports.

A second premise is that cutting American use of OPEC oil by one million barrels a day would be enough reduction in world demand to break the cartel.

No one knows where the nice round target of one million barrels came from. But in the unlikely event of its being met, OPEC looks strong enough to resist the resulting economic pressures. The cartel has a capacity of 38 million barrels a day and has already cut production more than 10 million barrels below that to keep prices up. And an end of the world recession would quickly increase oil demand by far more than Ford's one million barrels.

A third premise is that a long-term guarantee of high oil prices is needed to encourage new domestic production, especially from such exotic sources as oil shale. The Ford administration has indicated that it is thinking of $7 or $8 a barrel, compared to the current OPEC price of around $11.

But if the concern is for exotic oil sources, guaranteeing investments in specific new methods would be much cheaper than keeping up the price of all the world's oil. The United States, as a large producer itself, can bear high prices much more easily than Western Europe or Japan, which rely almost entirely on imported oil and view the American price floor proposal with deep suspicion.

Finally, the Ford administration argues that higher prices will force Americans to conserve in the use of oil. They doubtless will. But is it wise to seek conservation by piling $30 to $50 billion a year in higher costs on the back of an already weak economy?

Is it rational to do so while spending more money on highways and doing nothing directly about American energy waste?

Conservation is a long-term business. The need is to change the habits that make Americans use twice as much energy for the same living standard as Scandinavians. That cannot be done by an economic blunderbuss, threatening social disruption. It requires thoughtful measures to turn the country toward mass transit, more concentrated living patterns and a less wasteful society generally.

Basic Flaw

The basic flaw in the Ford program is that it relies on a single lever, price, to achieve inconsistent ends. If the object is independence from OPEC, the effective mechanism would be gradually tightened quotas on foreign oil. If it is weakening of the cartel, America needs a single oil-buying agency to match the coordinated maneuvers of the sellers. If it is conservation, we need mandatory legislation directed to specific ends.

The murkiness of the program reflects the quality of the advice President Ford is getting on energy questions. Here is a set of problems at the heart of our economic future—ours and the world's. Yet the Secretary of the Treasury, William Simon, has so little relevant advice to offer that he has become almost a figure of ridicule. The main input is from Secretary of State Kissinger, who admits his lifelong ignorance on economic issues.

Ford, after the disaster of his early months as President, has earned respect for his personal character and for his appointments. His new cabinet choices —Edward Levi, William Coleman, John Dunlop, Mrs. Carla Hills— are outstanding. Now he urgently needs someone of similar excellence, preferably a secretary of the treasury, to help him produce a rational energy policy.

Moynihan Speaks Out

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—One of the few things in the world about which there is reason continuously to rejoice is Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Sure, he suffers from a few birthmarks of the social democrat, fascinated by the role of government in shaping human happiness. But these fade alongside his rubicund complexion, which is a regular inflamed blush of indignation and rage over the failure of the free world, and of America in particular, to tell the simple truth where liberty is concerned.

"I have an even disposition," Albert Jay Nock once said, "—I'm mad all the time." Mr. Moynihan is mad all the time, notwithstanding his extraordinary restraint in expressing himself publicly. During his entire tenure as ambassador to India he made only four public declarations, two of these in the last fortnight of his stay. His fifth he wrote out—and then elected not to give, for fear that he might be abusing his position as ambassador to utter thoughts inconsistent with the thrust of our diplomatic rhetoric.

But now, as a Harvard professor once again, he is wild with liberty, and when he was called before the Commission on Critical Choices for Americans, whose duty one suspects will be, after painful inquiry, to present the United States with the critical choice of Rockefeller for president or international disintegration, Moynihan let them have it —in this case, the Third World.

He has nothing against the Third World, and I do not either, except one thing: which is that the Third World, particularly within the United Nations, is giving encephalophonic voice to the greatest historical travesty in recorded history, to wit that the United States of America is the principal agent of human misery and repression.

Mr. Moynihan has in the past, and will in the future, give a thousand examples. One was publicized. Last year, elected as the president of the UN General Assembly, was one Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, who proceeded to run the General Assembly much as his boss Mr. Boumedienne runs Algeria: i.e., as his private satrapy. Now Algeria talks about human rights as frenziedly as Rossini handled his overtures. But did anybody rise, in that great forum of world idealism, to ask the new president what had happened to Ahmed Ben Bella, the Algerian revolutionary who has been rotting in jail for years?

Not only did nobody do it, *nobody thought to do it*—and this is how serious the situation has become.

Mr. Moynihan was twice offered the ambasssdorship to the UN, and twice turned it down. "That corpse had already begun to decompose," he subsequently wrote. "If I am sorry for such language, I am even more sorry for the events which make it appropriate. The spirit of liberty has seeped out of that institution. A Death of a Thousand Cuts had occurred. An incessant succession of small cuts and tiny punctures had led to a steady draining of vitality, all but unnoticed to the over-familiar eye, but painfully evident from a distance."

Mr. Moynihan quite genuinely fears that the spirit of liberty is very nearly extinct all over the world. He is most awesomely, most gravely correct.

"How does one discover a society is slipping into a Dark Age?" Mr. Nock once asked himself in a journal. One way is by consulting such as Mr. Moynihan.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Peter Lennon From London:

The Moorgate subway disaster required a variety of special circumstances for the crash to be as horrendous as it was.

LONDON—The peculiar horror of the Moorgate subway crash is that the cleanup operation, which is still going on four days later, is like a macabre imitation of a coal-mining disaster, but taking place in the heart of London a few minutes away from St. Paul's.

Relatives of the passengers still missing wait in subdued groups by the entrance to the station from which rescue workers emerge every half-hour with blackened faces—a legacy of the days when steam trains ran into the 70-year-old station leaving behind a deposit of soot. There is no hope now for the missing. Almost 30 bodies have already been taken out, and over 100 treated for injuries either in a makeshift surgery on the subway station platform or later in a hospital.

A huge bloated pipe snakes down the escalator, pumping air onto the fetid and dust-choked platform where firemen, doctors and police have been working in shifts since early Friday morning. Wearing oxygen masks they hack away, not at a coal face, but at a surface of tangled and telescoped metal of the first car into which bodies are still packed. When the lead car struck the dead-end brick wall it was jammed into the end of the tunnel by the impact of the following cars.

Still a Mystery

It will be Wednesday before the last piece of wreckage will be taken out and then the public enquiry will begin.

Although the cause of the disaster is still a mystery, it required a variety of special circumstances for the crash to be as horrendous as it was. Moorgate is one of the few terminal subway stations which is underground and it is one of only three which does not have an automatic track-breaking device which would have prevented the train from running past the station, full tilt across a sand drag and into the wall of the blind tunnel.

As Londoners rattle along the 12-foot-high subway tunnels today, what they read in morning newspapers is calculated to drain their long-standing confidence in their almost "accident-proof" subway.

But one of the astonishing revelations this weekend is that the motormen are provided with a key which can neutralize the celebrated "dead man's handle" which is the passenger's guarantee against disaster if a driver has a heart attack at the controls. The handle springs up and activates emergency brakes if the driver takes his hand off it.

But there was also an elaborate system of safety devices which on paper looked foolproof. The routine braking mechanism is the electro-pneumatic system which has been in use on the New York subway since the 1920s. If this were to fail the driver has only to move his braking handle a couple of notches to bring into play the back-up Westinghouse compressed-air braking system. Perfected in 1866 by George Westinghouse, it is still regarded as totally reliable.

Because of its position close t the window it would be impossibl for a stricken driver's body t fall across the handle and kee it depressed. If the driver fo some reason runs through a re light, a track trip system wi activate the train's brakes. Whe the lights are green the trip sy tem "lies down."

If all else fails the guard, wh always works with the sam driver and is likely to quickl notice anything abnormal, ca activate the braking system fro his cab. And every carriage ha an emergency brake which pa sengers can operate.

But normal human behavi can make nonsense of the syste Drivers say that operating th spring-loaded lever throughou the day involves a certain amou of physical strain and some hav been known to keep it depress simply by hanging their telepho headsets on it. Or a bunch keys will perform the sam hazardous trick which allows th train to coast along but n accelerate.

On short spur lines like Dra ton Park to Moorgate, which not wind through the compli city center, there is also a stro boredom factor. Drivers have be known to read at their post. the one fatality in recent yea a driver of an empty train w killed in 1971: An open scienc fiction magazine was found at h feet.

There is a positive incitem for drivers to neutralize t spring-loaded "dead man's ha dle" since they must do so the end of each run when th leave one cabin to go to other end for the return journ For this reason they always ca the key which can take a lo strain off their day.

No Role

In the Moorgate crash guard had no role to play. the time his end of the t had come into the station fast-moving train was only couple of seconds from disas In any event he was only 18 ye of age and if he had had t for the reflex he would proba have not had the confidence overrule the behavior of motorman.

That behavior is still inex cable. It is known that the mot man did not activate the We inghouse brakes because c pressed air remains in cylinders after operation for to 24 hours. And he had neutralized the "dead man's h dle" since, far from coasting, train hit the brick wall at ma mum speed, 35 miles an ho The other possibility, an appa ing suicide gesture, does not ha much support.

Motorman Leslie Newson, 55 cheerful man with apparently domestic problems, was look forward to visiting his mart daughter in America this su mer. He was also not a m to bend the rules, his mates s He was a conscientious, ev punctilious man, fastidious ab his uniform, who, unlike ma drivers, always wore his cap wh driving alone in his cabin.

Letters

Has a Beef

The article "The Rising U.S. Exports of Horsemeat" by Carl Hartman (IHT, Feb. 5) has caused us some discombobulation here in Ghent, Belgium.

"Filet américain" is not necessarily made of horsemeat, as here in Ghent it is made of beef. I checked with a supermarket chain here and their "filet américain" is always beef.

DORRIE MELLON.
Ghent, Belgium.

Old Vietnam Slogans

It seems that the administration and South Vietnamese politicians are replaying the tapes of the 1960s. President Ford: "... we will help to supply those willing to fight for their own freedom." (IHT, Feb. 15-16.) Can the American people again be swayed by these old slogans when there is little evidence for any democratic tendencies in the Saigon regime? As Anthony Lewis has pointed out, the American policy has done little to encourage conciliatory tendenc in spite of the good intentions the American people.

The acting chief of the Sou Vietnamese delegation in Pa (IHT, Feb. 18) says that h people are willing to fight on an easy statement to make the relative security of Par An outside observer must wond how the huge number of widow wounded and fatherless or cri pled children would react to t bravery in print of the actin chief of mission.

W.A. CRAMER.
Amsterdam.

FBI-CIA Solution

After reading of recent revela tions that the FBI is now gather ing intelligence overseas (IH Feb. 17) I would suggest the sim plest solution to the whole FB and CIA furor would be for ther to switch names, since they ob viously prefer doing each other jobs. (Art Buchwald would cor cur I am sure.)

JUDITH K. TREANOR.
London.

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Associated Press.

PROTEST IN PARIS—Fishermen from Lorient, protesting low prices, dumped tons of fish at Porte Dauphine in one of the posher residential areas of Paris. Street-cleaners got rid of most of the mess, but one housewife did her shopping for free.

Greek Purge Criticized as Too Sweeping

Collaboration Called A Reality of Times

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, March 3 (NYT).—Many of the thousands dismissed or suspended from their jobs since the Greek military regime ceded power to a civilian government during the Cyprus crisis last July feel that they are being unjustly dealt with and that critics are blind to the realities they faced.

One of them, more or less typical, is Ionannis Koulis, 65, a distinguished professor of economics at Athens University for 25 years, who in 1971 became minister of finance under the military dictators.

He has been suspended from his professorship and is living on half salary while a special tribunal decides whether to dismiss him.

Mr. Koulis recently explained why he joined the government: "I judged that I did not have the moral right to refuse to serve my country and to watch indifferently the deterioration of the public finance situation. That would have been against the interests of the Greek economy and the welfare of the Greek people."

Charges of Treason

Among others purged have been members of municipal councils, managers of public authorities and officers of trade unions. *More than 100 former cabinet* ministers are facing charges of treason. Lawyers, journalists and architects who cooperated with the junta are threatened with reprisals.

Critics of Premier Constantine Caramanlis say that this purge has been too narrow and too slow. But recently, a backlash has started to develop. As a joke circulating in this country of 8 million has it: "There are 16 million Greeks today—8 million who collaborated with the junta and 8 million who joined the resistance."

A government official added: "A limit should be put somewhere for the reconstruction process to be pursued. We simply cannot afford to keep throwing mud on each other."

Many targets of the purge think they have been treated unfairly. A woman who took a middle-level government job during the dictatorship said that "resign is an easy word to say, but in reality it's a different thing. How are you going to survive? Sometimes, you have to put up with a situation in order to support your family."

Life Goes On

George Rallis, a leading adviser to the Premier, sympathized with this viewpoint: "You can't presume that every shopkeeper should close his shop, that every baker should stop selling bread, that every pensioner should stop receiving his pension. Life goes on—that doesn't mean they were collaborators."

Those who actively cooperated generally echo the argument of Mr. Koulis—that things would have been worse without them. An economist asked: "If you saw a 10-year-old child driving a car, wouldn't you jump in after him and take the wheel to stop an accident?"

Many former officials insist that they were technocrats who did not participate in the political decisions of the dictatorship. Ioannis Holevas, another professor under suspension, contends that while he was minister of merchant marine the fleet doubled in size.

"I never thought I would have to go through this," said Mr. Holevas, who also faces possible criminal charges. "What have I done? On the contrary, I think I offered a lot."

Useful Changes

The junta's supporters consider their critics to be hypocritical. Aristides Dimpopoulos, a young lawyer, said that he joined the government in 1969 because he believed that the military rulers could make useful changes.

"All must now claim that on April 21, 1967, the country was lost and crime done," said Mr. Dimpopoulos, who served in several ministries for four years. "But in 1969, many people who say this now were of my opinion."

The organizers of the coup and their supporters were basically outsiders. They believed that the top ranks of government, the military and the professions were closed to them by an elite establishment. Some insurgents now admit that they were motivated at least partly by years of frustration and the glory of a prestige position.

A man appointed to a professorship by the junta called the Greek university system a racket. Many professors pass their chairs on to their children or give them as dowries to their daughters, he alleged. He says that his recent dismissal was "an effort by the academic establishment to keep an iron grip on the situation."

Diomedis Angelopoulos, once a close aide to George Papadopoulos during the latter's years as premier, does not share the bitterness expressed by many former colleagues.

"If you've studied Greek history, you're very calm," said the lawyer, who has had trouble rebuilding his practice. "Prosecutions of this kind have been very common in Greek history, all the way back to Socrates."



Associated Press.

RUSHING THE SEASON—Patrons flocking to sunlit sidewalk cafés yesterday in Munich as early spring—or a fluke warm spell—continued throughout the area.

Peking Hints It Rejects Use Of Force in 'Freeing' Taiwan

By Frank Ching

HONG KONG, March 3 (NYT). China has hinted broadly that was in no hurry to "liberate" Taiwan and that it did ot intend to use military force o seize the island.

This message was conveyed in dispatch by the Chinese news gency in reporting on a meeting eld Friday in Peking to mark he 28th anniversary of an uprisg on Taiwan against the govrnment of President Chiang ai-shek.

Unlike statements in previous ears, Friday's statements were ouched in conciliatory terms. ith no threats of force. The ain speaker was Liao Chengihih, a member of the Central ommittee of the Communist arty, who is the son of a former fficial of the Kuomintang, or ationalist party.

Mr. Liao said that "our fellow countrymen in Taiwan are our kith and kin" and pointed out that "12 compatriots of Taiwan Province origin" were elected as deputies to the National People's Congress in January. He invited "more and more compatriots from Taiwan to come back to the mainland to make tours, see relatives and take part in various activities."

'Patriots Are Many'

He declared that, "of the personnel in all fields" who fled to Taiwan when the Communists took over the China mainland in 1949, "patriots are many and traitors are but a few." He added that even these Kuomintang officials were "welcome to the mainland to make tours and visit relatives and friends; we will insure their safety and freedom of entry and departure."

While he reiterated Premier Chou En-lai's call at the National People's Congress for the "liberation" of Taiwan, Mr. Liao indicated that this was primarily a task for the people of Taiwan.

"Fellow countrymen in Taiwan Province are using various forms to continue their fight against the Chiang clique's tyrannical rule," he said, "and their demand for liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland is ringing louder and louder. We express our high esteem and firm support for the people in Taiwan Province in their patriotic and just struggle."

'Liberate Taiwan'

By contrast, speakers at last year's meeting repeatedly asserted that "the powerful Chinese People's Liberation Army is maintaining high vigilance, defending our motherland and getting ready at all times to wipe out enemy intruders and liberate Taiwan."

This year, while it was said that the army was "ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares intrude," there was no mention of its readiness to liberate Taiwan.

Nairobi Is Hit By Bomb Hoaxes Following Blast

NAIROBI, March 3 (AP).—early 10 bomb scares today used the evacuation from pubc buildings of thousands of iplomats, United Nations ofcials, foreign tourists and ofce workers.

Police said no bombs were und.

A room-by-room search was ade in a 14-story building ousing the British High Comission, the Spanish and Liberian mbassies and several foreign mpanies. Police also searched e headquarters of the UN nvironment Program in the 27ory Kenyatta Conference Center ower, across the street from olice headquarters and next to resident Jomo Kenyatta's ofce.

Bomb scares also were reported Nairobi's International Airport, large tourist hotel and a train-g school for government ofcials.

Saturday night, a bomb explodd in a bus at a downtown rminal, killing 27 persons and juring about 100. It was the ird terrorist blast in the apital in two weeks.

Police have reported the arrest several persons in connection ith the bus explosion but have efused to speculate on the ombers' identities and purpose.

Man Recovers After His 'Death' From Coronary

MILWAUKEE, March 3 (AP).—man whom doctors had conidered clinically dead after a eart attack last month has been moved from the cardiac intenve care unit at Columbia Hospil, relatives said.

William Winogrond, 46, was ansferred to a regular room ednesday and has been steadily pproving, they said.

Mr. Winogrond was stricken eb. 10. Doctors told his wife at tests showed no brainwave tivity, considered by some to an indication of death alough heartbeats and respiration ay continue.

Mrs. Winogrond authorized reoval of his eyes and kidneys for nation to other persons and an to make funeral arrangeents.

But just as surgery was about begin, a doctor saw Mr. Winond blink his eyes. He was shed back to intensive care. A lative said Mr. Winogrond is pected to be released from the spital before the end of the onth.

Volkswagen Says It Hopes to Avoid Boycott by Arabs

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, March 3 (Reuters).—The Volkswagen automobile firm said today that it believed it could avert a threatened boycott of its exports by Arab countries.

"I think we can make it clear that they are making their demands to the wrong people," a spokesman said.

The Arab Boycott Office in Cairo said yesterday that it had told the company it would be blacklisted unless its Audi-NSU subsidiary withdrew within three months a license given to an Israeli firm to produce Wankel rotary engines.

The Volkswagen spokesman said that the NSU company had promised the license to the Israeli firm Savkel in 1969—before NSU was absorbed by Volkswagen.

The arrangement was binding as of then, although the agreement was concluded after NSU joined Volkswagen, he said.

The boycott office is trying to impose economic sanctions on Israel by preventing firms that do business with Jerusalem from trading in the Arab world.

Big 3 in Berlin Protest

BERLIN, March 3 (Reuters).—The three Western Allies in West Berlin protested military ceremonies in East Berlin Saturday as a violation of the demilitarized status of Berlin. The protest concerned celebrations of the 19th anniversary of the foundation of the East German Army.

Mafia Abductions Net $32 Million, Italian Aide Says

ROME, March 3 (AP).—A leading member of the parliamentary anti-Mafia commission has estimated that the underworld organization has netted some $32 million in the last few years by kidnapping industrialists and their children for ransom.

Sen. Michele Zuccala said that the kidnapping boom occurred after Mafia leaders concentrated their financial bases in Switzerland. Ransom money is quickly invested through Swiss banks, Sen. Zuccala said.

There were 42 kidnappings for ransom in Italy last year, most of them in industrial Milan and its area.

Sen. Zuccala, a Socialist, said that the Mafia got the bigger share of the "kidnapping market," with minor parts going to loosely organized gangs or to political extremists.

The anti-Mafia commission, including members from both houses of parliament, has been investigating the Mafia for a dozen years.

Haig in Turkey For Arms Talks

ANKARA, March 3 (UPI).—Gen. Alexander Haig jr., NATO supreme commander, today held talks with Turkish military and civilian leaders on the military aid embargo imposed on Turkey by the U.S. Congress, Turkish officials said.

Gen. Haig held an 85-minute meeting with the Turkish Chief of Staff, Semih Sancar, and the commanders of Turkey's land, sea and air forces.

Turkey last week threatened to close U.S. bases and review the country's commitment to NATO.

Poll Puts New Party Second in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, March 3 (UPI).—Millionaire lawyer Mogens Glistrup's three-year-old Progress party is now the second-largest in Denmark, according to a Gallup poll.

The poll said Mr. Glistrup's anti-taxes party held 22.9 per cent of the electorate compared to the 13.3 per cent obtained in the general elections Jan. 9. The poll said the Social Democrats rose in strength from 30 to 31.1 per cent while the Liberals slumped from 23.3 per cent to 18.9 per cent.

Man Dies in Belgium, Had Heart Transplant

BRUSSELS, March 3 (Reuters).—Belgium's longest-surviving heart-transplant patient died here Saturday more than a year after the transplant.

Michel Vlak, 38, a former travel agent, died at a Brussels hospital, where he underwent the transplant in February, 1974. He received the heart of a 50-year-old woman.

Obituaries

Otto Winzer, 73, Ex-Minister Of E. German Foreign Affairs

BERLIN, March 3 (AP).—Otto Winzer, 73, who retired as East German foreign minister last month because of ill health, died today, the news agency ADN reported.

ADN quoted a medical bulletin that Mr. Winzer had suffered for years from a coronary ailment and that renewed circulatory disruption was the immediate cause of death.

Mr. Winzer became foreign minister in 1965, after nine years in the Foreign Ministry. In the last two years of his tenure, East Germany expanded its international relations beyond the 13 states in the Communist camp and now has diplomatic ties with 112 countries, as well as membership in the United Nations.

This was a result of a series of East-West agreements that moved the two Germanys out of their cold war stance although the Berlin wall that divides both the city and Germany is still maintained.

Mr. Winzer was succeeded by Oskar Fischer.

Born in Berlin, Mr. Winzer joined the Communist youth movement in 1919 and became a party member soon afterward.

He spent World War II in the Soviet Union and returned with former party chief Walter Ulbricht in 1945.

Two years later, he became a member of the Central Committee and one of his jobs before entering the Foreign Ministry was deputy editor-in-chief of the party newspaper Neues Deutschland.



AP.

Otto Winzer

Laszlo Nemeth

BUDAPEST, March 3 (Reuters).—Hungarian writer Laszlo Nemeth, 74, known for realistic novels such as "Sorrow," "Guilt" and "Repulsion," died here today after a long illness.

Mr. Nemeth began his literary career in the 1920s with short stories after studying literature and medicine.

After World War II, his work was unacceptable under Stalinist literary policies. He took a job as a teacher but resumed writing in the 1950s.

Jean Kurt Forest

BERLIN, March 3 (UPI).—The East German composer Jean Kurt Forest, 65, died yesterday, the news agency ADN said today.

Mr. Forest wrote the opera "The Flowers of Hiroshima" and the ballet "Spring at the Seine," among others.

L.L. Winship

BOSTON, March 3 (AP).—Laurence L. Winship, 85, a former editor of the Boston Globe, died today.

Mr. Winship retired as editor of the Globe in 1965. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas, who is still editor.

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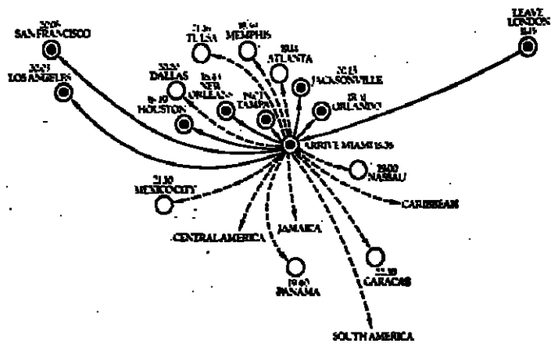
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DANCE IN PARIS

Béjart Creates Work For a Young Company

By David Stevens



Maurice Béjart whose new ballet is for Paris group.

PARIS, March 3 (IHT).—Maurice Béjart rarely makes choreographical excursions outside his own Ballet of the 20th Century—now celebrating its 15th birthday in Brussels—so the prospect of a new Béjart ballet for a young French company was enough to pull the Paris dance crowd out of its customary orbit to the near suburbs.

The ballet, "Chants d'Amour et de Guerre," was set to four of Mahler's "Des Knaben Wunderhorn" songs for seven dancers of the five-year-old Compagnie Anne Béranger, which has just given the first performances of its new acquisition in a four-day stand at the Théâtre de Boulogne-Billancourt.

The new work seems to be a minor spin-off of Béjart's increasing involvement with the music of Mahler in recent years. It is easy to see the appeal in these songs, each of which is a highly concentrated piece of musical theater in itself. The explicit or implied dialogue form of the texts, the contrasts between ghostly military rhythms and sounds and naively playful folk elements, the opposition of masculine and feminine moods all make powerful appeals to the romantic imagination.

So powerful, indeed, that such matters might better be left to the imagination. The stridently warlike athleticism for three men in the opening "Revelge" and the idyllic all-feminine pas-de-quatre for "Rheinlegendchen" were all too predictable, while "Der Schildwache Nachtlied" and "Wo die Schönen Trompeten Blasen" offered opportunities for encounters of man and woman, war and love, that were only intermittently seized. These were danced handsomely by the company's attractive dancers, but in the end the impression was of a sketch for a work that has yet to be fully thought out.

It did not help much that the recorded music—Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf and orchestra—were so raucously reproduced over the theater's sound system.

* * *

At the Paris Opéra, Rudolf Nureyev is on hand for a series of performances that has been the occasion for a revival of Glen Tetley's "Tristan," created earlier this season by the same company. Even more than at its first performances, this densely packed, multi-layered work—to Hans Werner Henze's difficult score—made a powerful effect. It was cheered at Friday's performance, and seemingly not only because of the deeply committed, virtuoso performances of Nureyev, Carolyn Carlson, Jean Guizerix, Wilfride Piollet and Alain Debrus, on stage, and conductor Marius Constant and pianist Georges Pludermacher in the pit.

Rolf Liebermann has been understandably cautious about modern opera in his Paris program, but with this "Tristan," last season's Merce Cunningham ballet, and a whole series of Balanchine and Robbins works, he has made the tradition-bound Opéra ballet take some long and decisive strides into the here and now.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

Leslie Lee: New Playwright of 'Exceptional Promise'

NEW YORK, March 3 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"The First Breeze of Summer," by Leslie Lee "a new playwright of exceptional promise," has opened the Negro Ensemble Company's spring season at St. Marks Playhouse. Clive Barnes says the play "celebrates blackness by recording it" without political overtones "except those contained in any true documentation of a people. And Lee's moving play rings as true as crystal." It is about a black family in a small Northeastern city—on one level it is the description of the family over a sweltering June weekend, and, on another, it is the story of the life of an old woman, the grandmother. Douglas Turner Ward, artistic director of the NEC, staged the play with "authority" and the acting is "well-defined" with a "brilliant" performance by Reyno (who uses only one name) as a high school senior.



Douglas Turner Ward . . . *"authority"*

"Kid Champion," Thomas Babe's first play, tells of the fall of a 1960s pop star, Kid Champion. Clive Barnes says there is nothing very outstanding about Kid; he "is merely an everyday Narcissus, but people keep shoving rocks into his pool." The play confirms every platitude about pop stars and is too "predictable." Kid is just "a spoiled slob" doing "what spoiled slobs have done in literature from time immemorial." The play, staged by John Pasquin at the Anspacher Theater, has a large and carefully chosen cast. Christopher Walken as Kid Champion carries the play. Barnes found him "magnificent . . . almost succeeding in making a cliché into an image." Other major parts are also well done—David Margulies is Kid's shifty manager and Kathryn Walker a "hardhitting" publicity woman.

"Lear," performed by the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, has not only a shortened title but also a reduced text and cast. Director Buzz Goodbody says the idea was to make Shakespeare's play more comprehensible to schoolchildren and more suitable for a small auditorium. Clive Barnes feels that Miss Goodbody succeeds "wonderfully well" in concentrating on the two complementary actions: Lear and his three daughters and Gloucester and his two sons. The play becomes, in effect, "a domestic tragedy." But, inevitably, the concision "reduces the nobility of the theme." Tony Church plays Lear "*in full but small-scaled detail.*" The supporting cast is generally good with Sheila Allen and Lynette Davies "admirable" as the wicked sisters opposing Louise Jameson's eloquent Cordelia.

"The Two Executioners" and "Ceremony for an Assassinated Black Man" by Fernando Arrabal are being performed at the Loft Theater by the Puerto Rican Traveling Theater under the direction of Miriam Colon. Given in both English and Spanish translations from the original French, they "tend toward an absurdist Grand Guignol," Clive Barnes says. "The Two Executioners" is "a stark, ironic sketch" in which a wife betrays her husband and then watches his execution. Ilka Tanya Payan gives a "deep-etched, bitter account of the woman who kills with kindness." "Ceremony for an Assassinated Black Man" (part of Arrabal's 1965 collection of "Théâtre Panique"—"Panique" referring to the god Pan)—is more complex. This group of plays is "bizarre, callous... illusions and brutality appear to be their own self-justifying comments." The whole cast is admirable in Barnes's opinion. Arrabal's black, heartless comedy impresses "the fetid images of insanity" on the spectator.

"The Night that Made America Famous," at the Ethel Barrymore Theater, might make its composer and chief performer, Harry Chapin, very rich, says Clive Barnes. Chapin ("the Jacques Brel of Brooklyn Heights") is a very literary singer but most of the points he makes are "platitudinous." Basically, the protagonist feels that there is something wrong with the American dream and that when people realize this, it will be "The Night That Made America Famous." Chapin's music is pleasant but his songs usually have a sad ending, sometimes bordering on the sickly sentimental. Also in the show are Gilbert Price, Kelly Garrett and Dolores Hall, "and a little more of these and a little less of *Chapin might* have proved to the show's advantage." The show's big gimmick is its use of multimedia devices, devised by Kert Lundell.

Films

"Humain, Trop Humain" is French director Louis Malle's documentary about car factories, the men who work in them and the people who buy their products. It suggests, says Vincent Canby, that popular attitudes toward modern industrial processes need rethinking. "If these processes were as debasing as Charlie Chaplin suggests in 'Modern Times,'" Canby says, "then (Malle seems to be saying) the entire system would have come apart a long time ago." The film shares with Malle's other works "a firm disinclination to accept easy or popular answers" and "many stunning images."

"The Dove," directed by Charles Jarrott and produced by Gregory Peck, is "far too wholesome" in Nora Sayre's opinion. The movie is based on the actual experiences of Robin Lee Graham (played by Joseph Bottoms), a young man who spent five years sailing round the world. Superbly filmed by Sven Nykvist, responsible for the camera work in many of Ingmar Bergman's films, Sayre wishes that she could enjoy the nature photography without the actors. Bottoms and his girlfriend (Deborah Raffin) smile and cry too much. Such was their effect on Nora Sayre that she felt "glad when his cat gets killed."

AROUND EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

Grau-Garriga, La Demeure, 6 Place Saint Sulpice, Paris 6, to March 23.

These raw pieces are more like fiber sculptures than tapestries and Grau-Garriga mixes all sorts of elements into them (even a batch of socks at one point). They seem designed to hang among the crumbling walls of a ruined feudal keep, or perhaps to be carried as banners in a stern procession. Some suggest an ogre's immense and tattered shirt.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Nicholas Egon, Galerie Aziza, 7 Church Road, Wimbledon Village, London S.W. 19, to March 23.

Already renowned for his portraits and delectable nudes, Nicholas Egon shows an altogether more austere side of his considerable talent in this latest exhibition, which consists chiefly of Arabian desert landscape, with some English landscape drawings and paintings. Undoubtedly, the most significant groups of work in the current show are the series "On the Road to Mecca," a pair of paintings showing the desert's sudden flowering after a storm, and an oasis series of great perception.

* * *

Back to the Drawing Board, Victoria & Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London S.W. 7, to March 23.

This is a delightful exhibition presented by an independent TV company—Thames Television—which explores in depth the part played by the designer in TV production. Designed by Thames's head of Design, Patrick Downing, assisted by Allan Cameron and *Bill Laslett*, it includes a complete set, through which the visitor can promenade, of the Churchill drawing room from "Jennie, Lady Randolph Churchill"; a perspective of a medieval London street; a fully equipped design workshop, and videotapes of the secrets behind special effects, as well as lighting models, sections of costume and architectural designs and technical dioramas.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Brussels

Sofu Teshigahara, Hilton Gallery, 39 Boulevard Waterloo, Brussels, to March 14.

Hailed as the "Picasso of Japan," Sofu Teshigahara, 75, is exhibiting sculptures in brass and wood, paintings and lacquered screens. The wood sculptures have a totem pole, primitive facet, building upwards in pyramids of form, fanning sideways in fossilized coral shapes. The paintings are numerous—seen altogether, they are a little overpowering. Tachism, abstract expressionism, action painting, Oriental calligraphy—all flow confidently across large canvases, lavishly gilded and silvered, with lots of scarlet and black for drama. This is the antithesis of minimal art. One painting, hung apart, has an unexpected note of contemporary composition, wide red strokes framing whiteness, making for cooler, calmer art.

—RONA DOBSON

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هكذا من الأصل

pan's Interest Rates tract Flow of Dollars

By Richard Halloran

YO, March 3 (NYT).—The climb in the value of the nsidered a leading indicator -performance of Japan's y, is suggesting to some rs of the financial com- that the recession here ave hit bottom. However, indicators seem to say the e.

issue was addressed last n a briefing by Taroichi a, vice-minister of finance rnational affairs, who said e surge in the value of the r the last few months has l from a weak dollar, a on in Japan's inflation rong Japanese exports and a s e d portfolio investment broad.

aid that so far speculative had not started flowing pan, and he also asserted apan's high interest rates ot been a substantial at- n.

some bankers and brokers an, noting that the central discount rate remained at cent while those in the States and Western Eu- ere dropping, said dollars oming into Japan to take age of the high yield here.

ntinuing Inflow Seen

y event, the stream of dol- hich evidently exceeds de- and thus commands fewer ill probably continue as Japan continues its high- , tight-money, anti-infla- policy at a time when ther industrial nations are he other way to fight re-

the impact of higher oil hit Japan early last year slipped slowly from 275 dollar to a low of 308 in mid-August. There was a brief rally in mid-September, when the yen rose to 295, but then it slipped back. It hovered near 300 to the dollar until Jan. 20 this year.

Within a week after that the yen had risen to 296, leveled off for a week and then resumed its steady climb to its present neighborhood of 285.

Volume on the Tokyo foreign exchange market runs $50 million to $70 million on an ordinary day. For the last month, however, close to $100 million has changed hands on many days. And there have been 10 days when trading went over $100 million.

The rise in yen value means that Japan's exports have become more expensive because the foreign buyer with a dollar gets only 285 yen worth of goods today against 300 yen worth a month ago.

But perhaps more important for Japan, where imports are vital to economic life, import costs have been cut. The Japanese importer need put up only 285 yen to get what he paid 300 yen for a month ago.

That is particularly important in cutting the cost of Japan's oil, all of which must be imported.

Whether imports will become even cheaper is unclear. The forward yen market is running about the same as the daily rate, but some financiers here speculate that the yen will go to 280 by summer.

The Nomura security company, a leading brokerage house, asserted recently that the yen's current strength was based on the dollar's weakness.

Investment in Mutual 'Money Funds' Surges

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT).—New investments in U.S. mutual funds topped $1 billion in January, making it the biggest month in the history of the mutual fund business.

But the apparent upsurge of interest in funds may be deceiving. The activity is not in the traditional fund which puts the investor's money into the stock market. The pep is in "money funds."

Often called money-management funds, the money fund pools investor capital so that it can buy high-paying money-market instruments normally available only to big investors—bank certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and corporate IOUs. They also purchase government securities.

Lured by such powerful bait, investors have poured billions of dollars into such vehicles in the last year. The top 10 money funds, paying much higher interest than anything else easily available, today manage substantially more than $3 billion.

From almost a standing start a little more than a year ago, Dreyfus Liquid Assets, by far the biggest of the funds, today handles some $941 million.

Fidelity Daily Income Trust, starting in June of last year, nudged the then-second-place Reserve Fund aside after only seven months in business and now manages $720 million. Reserve, placed in third position, has slightly less than $500 million at work for investors.

Several of the regular mutual funds have more money under management than all of the money funds put together. But because the bulk of the mutual fund industry is heavily invested in the stock market, investor response to them these days is poor.

With interest rates dropping sharply investors theoretically should have begun to sour on money funds. Surprisingly—or, perhaps, not so surprisingly—a close look on a month-by-month basis at the big three money funds shows that, with the exception of one month for one fund, investors continued to move into them.

The easy explanation—but clearly not the only one—is that the money fund is the best game in town. Today, for example, when certificates of deposit of the strongest banks yield 6 to 6 1/4 per cent, each of the big three pays substantially more than 7 per cent—even for as little as one day.

The money funds appear to outpay the money market, but Jerome Hardy, president of Dreyfus Liquid Assets, explained, "Stuff we bought in January (when rates were higher) is affecting the total yield in the poor now."

Money managers have no illusions about the fickleness of the investor. When yields fall below that of savings banks, Mr. Hardy said, he feels reasonably certain that many investors will pull out and head back to savings banks. Then again, he added, some people may want to stay on for the advantages they get, such as the ease of getting in and out.

Despite the steady yield drop, Dreyfus is growing today at a faster rate than at any time since the fund began last January, he said.

Each of the big three reported in addition to individual investors a growing number of corporate clients who wanted to have their money managed for reasons other than yield alone.

Bruce Bent, vice-president and portfolio manager of the Reserve Fund, says that one big drawing card, apparently, is the fact that corporations are prohibited by law from having savings accounts, thus making such money-laden clients prime candidates for the money market, or for a money fund.

Both pay well, but the money market requires a knowledgeable staff to invest money effectively. The money fund, on the other hand, professes to do what the company staff would do—invest money and pass on the return to the client (less a small management fee).

Stocks Rise Strongly But Fall Seen on Way

NEW YORK, March 3 (IHT).—Prices made a strong advance on the New York Stock Exchange today although analysts said the market found little support in the news background.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 14.08 points to 753.13. About 1,115 issues advanced to 350 declines.

Volume rose to 24.1 million shares from 17.56 million shares Friday.

Brokers said declining U.S. interest rates might account for some continuing interest in stocks. A prime rate cut to 8.25 per cent continued to spread among major ranks. Analysts added that the market continued to defy signs of a deepening recession.

Several analysts suggested that the market advance since early December might be overdone and that the normal "correction" of profit-taking when it appears might be sharp because of the extended advance.

Airline stocks continued active and strong, as they were Friday. UAL gained 1 to 21 1/2, Trans World Airlines was 11 3/4, up 7/8 Northwest 19, ahead 1 3/4, National Airlines 12 5/8, up 1 1/8, American Airlines 9 5/8, ahead 1/2, and Western Airlines 9, up 3/4.

Analysts continue to attribute strength in the airlines to reports of price shaving among oil producing nations.

Standard Oil of Indiana fell 1 3/8 to 38 3/4. A block of 124,300 shares of the issue traded at 38 1/2. In other major oil stocks Atlantic Richfield gained 7/8 to 83, Exxon was 78, up 5/8, and California Standard 26 1/8, ahead 3/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.59 to 77.86.

The most active issue was Research Cottrell, closing at 13 7/8, down 5/8 on volume of 56,000 shares.

Also active were Brad Ragan at 19 1/4, up 1 3/4, Shelter Resources 3 1/2, down 1/8, Solitron Devices 2 3/8, up 5/8 and Syntex 33 up 1/8.

Both Shelter Resources and Research Cottrell issued statements that they knew of no reasons for recent active trading in their stocks.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.07 to 73.00.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures moved over unusually wide ranges on the Board of Trade and closed generally mixed to higher.

Shortly after the opening, under very active liquidation and scarcity of buyers, limit declines were posted in several pits. These included 20 cents in soybeans, 10 cents in corn, 6 cents in oats and 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, in oil. Near limit declines were posted in wheat and soybean meal.

The selling was largely a continuation of the activity now four weeks old. It is based on some trade feeling that there could be record harvests of corn, soybeans and wheat this year.

Company Reports

Diamond International

Sixteen Weeks	a1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	235.1	214.7
Profits (millions)..	16.2	13.4
Per Share	1.39	1.14
Year		
Revenue (millions).	779.3	687.7
Profits (millions)..	51.3	44.3
Per Share	4.41	3.74

a—reflects change to LIFO method of accounting

General Host

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	152.2	154.2
Profits (millions)..	16.8	2.7
Per Share	2.60	0.82
Year		
Revenue (millions).	648.0	631.8
Profits (millions)..	16.9	4.8
Per Share	4.83	1.87

Fruehauf

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	328.7	354.1
Profits (millions)...	10.9	14.2
Per Share	0.91	1.37
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,314.96	727.4
Profits (millions)...	22.7	37.5
Per Share	1.91	4.03

Lincoln National

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)...	12.1	33.3
Per Share	0.51	1.00
Year		
Profits (millions)...	72.9	95.6
Per Share	3.04	4.01

Northwest Airlines

Year		
Revenue (millions).	758.99	584.4
Profits (millions)..	64.7	51.9
Per Share	3.00	2.40

Studebaker-Worthington

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	365.9	285.4
Profits (millions)...	926.0	9.9
Per Share	0.19	1.98
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,290.0	1,059.0
Profits (millions)...	9.7	32.4
Per Share	1.96	6.26

Westvaco

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	199.95	179.9
Profits (millions)...	10.0	9.1
Per Share	0.90	0.82

White Consol. Indust.

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	264.3	211.5
Profits (millions)..	10.7	10.0
Per Share	0.87	0.80
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,016.6	825.6
Profits (millions)..	38.5	35.4
Per Share	3.09	2.75

In Effort to Head Off Moves by Congress

U.S. to Propose Plan to Control Investment by Arabs

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, March 3 (WP).—The Ford administration is trying to head off what it considers to be restrictive congressional control of Middle Eastern investment in America, and will propose its own program this week that relies on more informal arrangements.

The administration fears the broad approach of the Foreign Investment Act of 1975, authored by Sen. Harrison Williams jr., D-N.J., could trigger retaliation against American investment abroad, and could also reduce the desired flow of oil funds into the United States.

But the administration's position has been threatened by last week's flareup over charges that Arab oil countries are pressing U.S. corporations and government agencies to discriminate against Jewish firms and the state of Israel.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, revealed an official Arab League blacklist of 1,500 American firms purportedly doing business with Israel. The Army Corps of Engineers confirmed it bowed to Saudi Arabian demands that no Jewish officers be assigned to work on projects in that country.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith charged that a handful of U.S. companies succumbed to similar pressures. And there are continuing reports of Arab attempts to keep certain Jewish investment banking firms out of new underwritings in which Arab banks participate.

President's Statement

President Ford responded with a strong statement that "such discrimination is totally contrary to the American tradition" and ordered a federal investigation of the allegations.

Mr. Ford's tough talk in Miami came at the same time the Saudi-American Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation was meeting in Washington, where the language was more diplomatic. The issue is extremely sensitive and has potentially explosive implications for both foreign policy and domestic politics.

It has already fueled rising congressional concern that direct investment of surplus oil revenues in the United States could be similarly used to further political goals, influence company managements and strengthen the grip that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have over the American economy.

"Petrodollars can be used—and the boycott demonstrates that they will be used—to advance objectives that may well be counter to our fundamental national commitments," Sen. Williams told a New York audience last week.

Sen. Williams has proposed that all foreign investors who want to buy more than 5 per cent of the shares of a U.S. corporation with assets of more than $1 million would have to declare their intentions 30 days in advance in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

The SEC would forward this to the President who could review the investment and veto it if he found it would be adverse to the domestic economy, foreign policy or national security. This would be reviewable in the courts.

To identify foreign investors, all companies registered with the SEC would also have to file a list of the names and nationalities of all beneficial owners of their shares.

To deflect the protectionist sentiment in the bill, but to allay congressional concerns, administration officials are expected to unveil their own program to monitor OPEC investments in hearings this week on the legislation before Sen. Williams's Senate Securities Subcommittee.

Points in Plan

The plan, which relies on existing legislative safeguards and voluntary arrangements with the Arab governments and Iran, is expected to contain these key elements:

- Negotiation of informal agreements with OPEC governments that they will consult with the United States before making significant or sensitive investments here. This, in fact, is already taking place. The arrangement would be a substitute for the formal screening and veto process contained in the Williams bill which applies to all foreign investment.
- Increased public disclosure of foreign investment in the United States. The SEC would almost certainly get responsibility for this. It has already held hearings on what changes, if any, need to be made in its rules on disclosure of who a company's real owners are. There has been a long-time clamor for disclosure of corporate ownership that is separate from the foreign investment issue.
- Establishment of a new executive branch office to monitor foreign investments, to coordinate existing legislation that applies to foreign investors and to advise the President.

Mideast Lenders Skirt Banks, Deal Directly With Borrowers

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, March 3 (NYT).—Lenders from the Middle East are increasingly placing their money directly with borrowers, skirting the banking system while using the bankers as intermediary brokers, highly placed European bankers have reported.

In addition, the oil-exporting nations have been diversifying the currencies in which they have their holdings. They had been putting two-thirds of their money back into dollars and one-third into British pounds.

One Zurich banker, Christoph Gruebler of the Union Bank of Switzerland, said "10 per cent or so" is now placed in Swiss francs, German marks and Dutch guilders. Bankers in several centers say this move to other currencies has been one of the factors depressing the dollar's international value.

Otmar Emminger, deputy governor of West Germany's central bank, said the process of direct lending, which he termed of "great significance," had been under way since last June and was helping solve the problem of banks being overburdened with short-term funds.

In a telephone interview from Frankfurt, Mr. Emminger said that "several billions of dollars" had already been placed in this manner through the brokerage services of major European and American banks.

He declined to give examples but other sources reported that public agencies in Britain and the European Investment Bank are among the institutions that have received loans in this way.

Funds Go to U.K.

The Saudi Arabian monetary agency is understood to have placed $100 million with the South of Scotland Electricity Board last September in a transaction arranged by a major London investment bank. The British Steel Corporation in similar fashion received $200 million from Arab sources, also last September.

Holders of petrodollars, a London banker explained, place their deposits with only a fixed number (perhaps no more than 30) of the most solid European and American financial institutions. Because of a wave of bank failures, high inflation and general nervousness over international economic prospects deposits were kept short term for maximum safety and flexibility.

The unwillingness of many banks to take additional short-term deposits, because of the dilution this would represent in the ratio of deposits to bank capital, led the bankers into new channels for the petrodollars. Brokers feared the risk that would be involved in basing long-term loans on deposits that could be withdrawn at any time.

The problems of dilution and the risk this entails for the bank are avoided when loans pass directly from the lender to the borrower.

rding to Hudson Institute

n Seen Unlikely to Become g World Economic Power

By Jack Aboaf

IS, March 3 (AP-DJ)— likely to become a bor- before 1980 to finance the 's return to its traditional of payments deficit.

is the gist of a report d by the European offices Hudson Institute, a multi- l "think tank" organiza- It was released and com- at a news conference in oday by Hudson's Europe- ctor, Edmund Stillman.

hasn't got a chance of g a superpower, or even r economic power within riod of time—20 years— which its estimated oil will last," the report

If the current ambitious targets set by Iran are hich is not at all certain, intry could only attain a total gross national prod- 1985 that would place it world rank "on today's

Equal to Mexico

f the other major coun- row even at minimum the next 10 years the changes drastically, the says. "Iran's economy by ven on the best projec- emains not much beyond dia's will be by then, and equal to or just behind s."

eport points out that In- troubled country, has a re sophisticated economy Iran, exporting finished including machine-tools, at 50 per cent of India's are industrial products.

Hudson report points out an is faced with problems from inflation, lack of illed and unskilled man- bottlenecks in transporta- d energy production, and es of consumer goods.

needes, however, that the is are being met by gov- t determination to over- bstacles at any cost. So these problems can be with an expected $20 bil- annual oil revenues, expansion will go ahead.

in the end, the problem to reach a level of devel- where expansion will be erated and self-sustained. hieve this; more than will be needed. Certain difficulties already are ap- the report says.

report notes that the if Iran has "staked his estige" in the struggle for ment, adding that any ll in achieving increased ity could "create a politi- ation already marked by real tensions."

eport suggests that if the es of world oil demand icing evolve substantially as producers hope, and that if the Iranian government functions with great skill and makes few mistakes, "Iran can hope to outstrip India and to stand with Mexico in 1985 as the world's 10th or 11th economic power."

The report dismisses the widely publicized notion that "an historic shift" is under way in the world, with nations of the Mideast the inheritors of the future while the old centers of power in North America and Europe decline.

"The actual figures flatly deny that this is so. The figures of economic and industrial development and potential say that the so-called superpower status of the oil states in the near future, individually or collectively, is a miscalculation—a panicky product of the industrial nations' own demoralized reaction to what has been a real, but limited, shift in the international commodities and monetary markets," it says.

With their new oil revenues, oil poducers have the opportunity to make great strides forward in developing their industries and carrying out social reforms. "But even if they capitalize on this opportunity—and many, it is probable, won't—they are condemned to remain members of what the United Nations politely describes as the 'less developed countries' for many years to come," the report says.

A Correction

Beirut weekly newspaper y Morning" notes that an w with Saudi Arabian sman Adnan Khashoggi 10 (IHT, Feb. 11) was ex- to the Beirut paper. The grets omitting mention of onday Morning."

Dollar Falls in Slow Trade With Central Banks Inactive

LONDON, March 3 (AP-DJ).—The dollar declined against most European currencies today as central banks refrained from giving it any substantial support.

Gold was quoted in London late today at $181.25 an ounce bid, $182.25 offered, compared with $181-$182.50 late Friday.

A foreign exchange dealer said business was very slow, but that once again there was some selling of dollars in the afternoon by New York banks.

The dollar declined to 2.2770 deutsche marks from 2.2787. The Frankfurt afternoon foreign exchange fixing of 2.2785 marks was a record low. At the fixing the Bundesbank bought about $19.5 million, but otherwise appeared to stay out of the market, dealers said.

The dollar traded down to 2.38 Swiss francs in the morning but by late afternoon it recovered to 2.40, unchanged from Friday. Dealers said the Swiss national bank apparently did not intervene.

Sterling rose to $2.4370 from $2.4282.

The dollar eased to 4.1530 French francs from 4.1690, and fell to record lows against the Benelux currencies.

One theory espoused by a few dealers is that central banks have been deliberately keeping their support of the dollar to the minimum at the request of U.S. authorities.

It was suggested that such a tactic would put pressure on members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, who are meeting in Algeria to discuss their strategy for dealing with the oil-consuming nations.

It is widely believed that some of the OPEC members cannot afford to keep cutting their oil production, particularly since the purchasing power of some of their dollar holdings has been eroded by the drop in the dollar's exchange rate.

Japan Prices Decline As Reserves Increase

TOKYO, March 3 (AP-DJ).—Japan's wholesale price index declined in mid-February for the fifth consecutive 10-day period, the Bank of Japan said today.

The index (1970 equals 100) registered 156.1 for the Feb. 11-20 period, down 0.1 per cent from the preceding 10 days. This left the index 5.9 per cent above its year earlier level. In February 1973, Japanese wholesale prices were showing a 37-per-cent rate of gain from a year earlier following the oil crisis.

The bank also said that Japan's official reserves of gold, special drawing rights and convertible foreign currencies totaled the equivalent of $13.968 billion at the end of February, up $459 million from a month earlier. A year earlier, the reserves were $11.9 billion.

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67¾	30½	Abbt Lb 1.32	16	181	65½	62¼	65½	+ 3⅛
61¼	28¾	ACF In 2.40	8	29	42⅝	41½	42⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7	AcmeCtv .50	5	x10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅝	AdmDg .04e	4	7	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
13¼	7⅜	AdmEx .77e		12	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	1¾	Adms Millis		6	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ¼
11¾	3	Addressog		380	6½	5⅜	6½	+ ¾
11⅞	6½	Advinv .26e		38	9	8¾	9	
31	15⅛	AetnaLf 1.08	8	391	23⅞	22	23⅞	+ 1⅝
61½	25½	AetnaLf pf 2		2	34½	34½	34½	
9⅛	4⅝	Aguirre Co	8	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	5⅝	Ahmans .20	7	34	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ½
4¾	1⅝	Aileen Inc	6	59	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
59	35⅜	AirPrd .20b	17	249	61⅝	59¾	60⅜	+ 1⅝
15⅝	10	Aircoinc .90	5	186	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅞
2⅝	1	AJ Industris		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24	8¾	Alcona 1.29	5	81	13½	12¾	13¼	+ ⅝
15	7¼	Ala Gas 1.18	7	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
88½	78	AlaP pf8.16		z210	78½	78½	78½	
29⅛	5⅜	Alaska Intrs	13	318	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	12⅞	Albanyln .60	5	9	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
11⅝	4	AlbertoC .36	17	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
41	18¼	AlcanAl 1.20	5	268	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¼	AlcoStd .48	4	39	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
32⅞	12½	AlconLb .24	23	38	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	2	Alexdrs .10e	12	71	4¼	4	4	— ⅜
23½	2½	Alison Mtg	2	24	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅜
12¼	6¼	AllegCp .45e	2	46	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
32¾	20⅛	AllgLud 1.60	3	27	23⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
41	29⅝	AllgLud pf 3		5	36¾	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	11¼	AllgPw 1.52	9	50	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅜	AllenGrp .40	5	14	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
54½	23	AlldCh 1.80	7	159	36⅞	34¾	36½	+ 1¼
22⅝	8⅜	AlldMnt .54	7	334	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
17½	11⅞	AlldProd 1	4	17	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	16¼	AlldStr 1.50	6	11	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	1⅝	Alld Supmkt		22	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
10¾	6⅛	AllisChal .26	5	153	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
8	3½	AllrtAut .56	7	22	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	6¾	Alpha Pl .72	4	8	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
51¾	25⅞	Alcoa 1.34	7	435	35½	34½	35⅜	+ ⅜
38¼	21½	AmalSug 2a	3	22	37⅞	36⅛	37⅞	+ 2
32⅞	28¾	Amax 1.75	7	308	40½	40	40½	+ ½
129	77	Amax pf5.25		27	99¼	98½	99⅛	+ ½
12	5⅞	AMBAC .50	5	65	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+ ½
5	2⅜	Amcord .24	4	22	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
22	11⅝	Amerce 1.20	3	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
39	25	Amrc pf2.60		2	32	31½	31½	— 1
40	12¾	A Hess .30b	4	111	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ½
89½	37⅝	A Hes pf3.50		36	52⅝	51¾	52	— 1
16¼	5¾	AAirFlit .44	10	173	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅝
13⅝	4⅞	Am Airlin	13	1369	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ½
7½	3⅛	A Baker .20		3	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
39⅞	27¾	A Brnds 2.68	7	98	38¾	37¾	38⅝	+ ⅞
28⅝	11½	AmBdcst .80	6	264	18½	17¾	18⅛	+ ¾
9⅞	4½	AmBldM .36	6	17	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ½
34½	22½	A Can 2.20a	6	192	34¼	33⅝	33¾	— ¼
23¾	18	A Can pf1.75		x1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
15	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		7	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
23	12	A Chain 1.20	5	5	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
25½	17⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	328	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ 1
19¾	4½	AmDist .12p	26	8	9⅞	9½	9½	— ½
41	15	A DisTel .52	12	104	24⅝	23¾	24¼	+ 1
6⅛	2⅝	AmDualVt		7	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13	9¾	ADul pf.84a		6	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
27⅛	13½	AmElPw 2	9	345	17⅞	16⅞	17¾	+ ⅞
7¼	3⅛	AFamily .24	4	15	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
26⅝	18½	AGIBd 1.98e		36	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ¼
19¼	13	AGenCv 1.32		20	16⅝	16	16⅛	
16	7	A Gnins .60	5	52	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
26⅝	16	A Gin pf1.80		8	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
16⅞	7½	AmHoist .70	5	23	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
44⅞	26⅛	A Home .88	27	752	39	37⅛	38¾	+ ¾
200	120	A Home pf 2		2	170¾	170¾	178¾	+ 7¾
41⅞	18¾	AmHosp .30	24	508	30⅛	29¼	30⅛	+ ⅞
8	1¾	Am Invest		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅛	2¾	A Medicl .12	7	172	5¾	5⅜	5¾	
4½	1¾	A Medicorp	5	715	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
7¾	3¼	Am Motors	12	659	5½	5	5¼	+ ¼
41¼	26⅞	ANatGs 2.54	7	268	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3	Am Seating	23	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
15¾	5¼	AmShip .68b	146	15	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	13	A Smelt 1.58	4	210	17¼	16⅝	17	
15⅝	7½	AmStand .80	5	71	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
59	37½	A Std pf4.75		4	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ¾
13⅝	5½	AmSterli .28	11	81	8	7½	7⅝	
36	22⅝	AmStores 2	4	44	34¾	34	34⅝	+ ⅝
4⅞	5-16	AT&T wt		578	1½	1⅜	1½	
53	39⅝	AmT&T 3.40	10	1084	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛
60	44⅝	AmTkT pf 4		124	55⅝	55⅝	55⅞	
49	39¼	ATT pfB3.74		113	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅛
48½	38½	ATT pfA3.64		10	45½	45	45½	+ ⅜
10¾	6¼	AWatWk .64	5	18	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
16	10	AW 5p1.25		z60	13¼	13¼	13¼	
18½	12¾	AW4.1pf 1.43		z300	15½	15½	15½	
13⅛	8½	Ameron .90	4	9	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
4⅞	2¼	AmesD .10e		2	4½	4½	4½	
14⅞	9¼	Ametek 1	6	21	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ¼
24	9	AMF In 1.24	11	151	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
22⅝	12½	Amfac Inc 1	4	18	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
45¼	20⅝	AMP Inc .37	26	192	33⅛	31⅞	33	+ 1⅛
9½	6½	Ampco .40a	3	3	7⅝	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	Ampex Corp	4	131	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
5¼	1½	Amrep Corp	4	23	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅜
33⅝	23⅝	Amstar 2.40	2	42	31½	29⅝	31¼	+ 1½
46½	34	Amst pf2.65		2	44	43½	44	
8⅞	7½	Amstr pf.68		13	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
49¾	32	Amsted 3.20	6	77	49	48⅛	48⅞	+ ⅜
11½	5	Amtel .32	4	x18	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
30	13⅛	Anacon 1.20	3	295	15⅞	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	12	AnchrH 1.20	7	x21	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
27⅞	15½	AnderClay 1	5	22	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
9	3⅞	Angelica .12	8	154	7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
21	11⅛	AnsulCo .62t	4	61	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	9⅝	Apache .50	5	19	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
15½	8⅝	ApcoOil .49t	4	19	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	½	Apeco Corp		101	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
15¼	4¼	APL Corp 1	5	47	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅜
10	5½	APL pfB .50		4	11½	11½	11½	+ 2
5¾	⅜	Applid Mag		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
101	46	ARA Sv 1.46	14	102	77	75	77	+ 2
9⅛	5	ArcataN .36	5	19	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	18½	ArcatN pf 2		1	22½	22⅞	22½	— ½
24⅝	13¾	ArchrD .25b	12	204	22¾	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅞
4⅝	1¼	Arctic Entr		10	2	1⅞	2	
11	2	Aristar	35	52	3½	3	3½	+ ½
19¾	11⅛	ArizPSv 1.36	6	242	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
12¼	4½	ArkBest .44		2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
27¼	15⅜	ArkLGs 1.70	6	37	23⅝	23	23	— ¼
4⅝	1	Arlen RltyD		14	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
7⅝	4¾	Armada Cp	4	28	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	18⅝	Armco 1.60a	4	191	27⅝	26⅝	27⅜	+ ¾
31¼	22	Arm pf 2.10		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
7	43	Armr pf4.75		z60	50½	50½	50½	
32¾	14¾	ArmstCk .92	18	336	25½	25	25⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	11⅛	Armst Rub	5	23	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	9⅞	AroCorp 1	5	7	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
13¾	5	Arvinind .52	10	36	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
104½	52¼	ASA Lt 1.40		187	78	75¾	76⅜	+ ½
27⅛	15⅜	AshlOil 1.50	4	305	19⅛	18¾	19	
31⅛	13⅞	AsdDrG 1.40	7	177	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ¼
22⅝	16½	AsdSpg 1.40	6	6	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅜	Athone .40	3	105	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
15	2⅛	Atico 1.50e	6	22	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ¼
20⅝	12	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	15	16½	16⅛	16½	
113¾	73	AtlRich 2.50	10	412	83¾	82⅛	83	+ ⅞
191¼	123¾	AtlRch pf 3		5	140½	139	140½	+ 1¼
74¼	48	AtlRc pf2.80		126	56¼	55¼	56	+ ½
2⅝	1	Atlas Corp		54	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
7	3⅛	ATO Inc .20	5	96	6¾	6½	6⅝	
56⅞	20¾	AufDat .20e	26	346	46	44⅝	45½	+ ⅝
3⅞	1⅜	Autom Ind		237	4⅝	3⅝	4¼	+ ½
8⅞	2	Avco Corp	10	243	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2	5-16	Avco Cp wt		3	¾	¾	¾	
35⅝	9	AvcoCp pf		25	13¾	13⅛	13⅞	
44	21¾	AveryPd .30	18	22	32	32	32	+ ⅛
21½	4¼	Avis Inc	11	42	7⅝	7	7¼	
9¾	4⅝	Avnetinc .34	3	91	6	5⅝	6	
47½	25¾	Avnet pf2.50		7	32½	32½	32½	
65	18⅝	AvonPd 1.48	18	1054	35½	34½	35½	+ ¾
22⅞	8⅞	Aztec OilGs	11	27	14⅝	14	14	— ⅝

B

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
37¼	11½	BabckW .80	7	96	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
6½	2¾	Bache .10e		176	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
19¾	3½	Bakerln .20	7	410	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
43⅝	22½	BakerOil .37	19	806	37¼	36⅛	36¾	— ⅛
14⅝	5	BaldDH .40a	4	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	8¼	Ball Cp .60	7	11	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
25½	12⅛	BalGE 1.96	7	114	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
58½	40½	Balt pfB4.50		z50	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
24¼	10⅞	BanCal 1.34	10	9	15⅛	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	21½	Bandag Inc	25	96	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ⅜
6	2	Bangr Punt		31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	9⅞	BangP pf 2		2	15	15	15	— ½
12½	6½	BanP pf1.25		3	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
36½	22	BkofNY 2.20	5	21	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
27¼	8⅛	Bk of Va .88	5	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
57¼	29½	BankTr 3	6	129	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜	+ ⅝
34	16	BarbOil .80e		27	21	20¼	20½	— ½
24¼	9⅝	BardCR .20	16	24	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
22¾	1⅛	Barnett Mtg		25	2⅝	2½	2½	
10¼	6	Basicinc .40	3	27	9½	9¼	9½	+ ½
30	24	Basic pf2.50		z300	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
18⅛	10¼	BatesMf .20	3	29	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
1 5-16	5-16	BatesMfg rt		333	9-16	7-16	9-16	+ ⅛
22½	14¾	Bate Mf pf 1		48	20	19¾	20	+ ½
22¼	3⅝	Bethind .40	105	384	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
45	17¾	BauschL .60	12	x269	25⅞	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
45⅝	24⅝	BaxtLab .19	36	303	44⅝	42½	44¼	+ 2⅛
18	13	BayStG 1.80	7	1	17	17	17	— ¼
6	3⅝	BaykClg .32		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅞	10	Bearing .32	8	7	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ 1⅛
23⅝	12⅛	BeatFds .72	12	351	20⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜
40	16	Beckmn .50	13	146	28⅛	26½	28¼	+ 1½
40	20⅜	BectDick .40	20	79	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	— ½
11	6⅛	BeechA .60b	5	100	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
24¼	15	Beker .28	5	175	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
18½	9½	BelcoP .50e	4	81	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
18½	12	Belden 1.20	5	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	BeldHe .30b	6	42	5⅝	5¼	5½	— ⅛
25⅞	8¾	Bell How .84	5	72	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	+ 1
18	11⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
30¼	20	Bendix 1.80	6	42	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅞
49½	31	Bendix pf 3		7	44	43¼	43½	+ ½
27¼	11¾	BenflCp 1.25	5	x121	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
67	37	Benef pf4.30		x6	49½	48½	48½	+ ⅜
20½	3⅛	BenfSld Mtg		25	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
6	2⅛	BengtB .07e	8	127	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
11⅛	1⅞	Berkey Pho		22	3	2⅞	2⅞	
6¼	2½	Best Prod	6	12	4¾	4½	4⅝	
36½	23½	BethStl 2a	4	568	31	29¾	31	+ 1⅜
37½	35⅜	Big Three	16	142	39⅝	37⅛	39⅝	+ 2⅛
41½	20	BlackDr .40	27	269	30½	28⅞	30¼	+ ⅞
7½	3⅝	BlairJhn .48	15	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	BlisLau 1.10	4	4	13½	13½	13½	
16¼	7	BlockHR .40	12	141	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
L 21⅛	12	BlueBell .80	5	41	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
3½	1	Bobbie Brks		33	2	1⅞	1⅞	
20½	11⅝	Boeing .80	6	613	19⅞	18⅝	19¾	+ 1¼
19	9⅞	BoiseCas .50	5	711	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅞
6⅞	3	Bond Ind		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
22	13¼	BkMont 1.50	7	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
25¼	15⅝	Borden 1.30	9	248	23½	22⅛	23½	+ 1
22⅝	12½	BorWar 1.35	6	408	17¼	16¼	17⅛	+ ⅞
3⅝	1⅛	Bormans	7	4	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	14	BosEd 2.44	7	183	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
12½	4½	Braniff .20e	6	2379	8⅞	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅝
47¼	29⅝	BriggS 1.60a	12	51	41	40⅛	40⅞	+ ⅝
63¼	30⅝	BristM 1.52	16	215	60⅛	59	59⅞	+ ⅞
39½	25	BristM pf 2		11	38⅛	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
14⅛	4½	BritPet .0e	3	397	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
16	10	Brkwy Gls 1	6	x31	15¼	14¾	15	+ ¼
20⅞	11½	BklyUG 1.72	7	13	16⅛	16	16	
13⅞	9⅝	Brown Co	2	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
28¼	13⅛	BwnGp 1.60	7	42	16⅝	16	16½	
10¼	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	5	x16	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ½
13⅞	4¼	BrwnFer .20	9	358	8	7¾	8	+ ⅞
18⅝	7⅛	Brunswk .40	6	1278	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ¾
28	8	BrushW .40	3	x6	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	3	BT Mt 1.15e		44	4⅝	3⅝	4	
46½	19	BucyErie 1	15	75	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7	BuddCo .80	6	73	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ½
6¼	4¼	BudCa pf.60		7	5	5	5	+ ⅛
7⅞	2¼	Budtind .22t	4	2	3	3	3	
20⅞	11	BuffFor 1.20	16	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¾
13	6½	BulovaW .70	6	12	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
22	19½	BunkHil 1.92		6	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
8¼	3⅛	BunkrRa .40	8	109	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
17⅝	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		22	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
26⅞	13⅝	BurlInd 1.20	7	134	21⅝	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
49⅞	27	BurlNor 1.70	6	105	39	38¾	38⅞	+ ½
7⅝	6¼	BurlNo pf.55		1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
26¼	10¼	Burndy .78	6	5	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
113	61⅞	Burrghs .60	24	398	88	85¼	88	+ 3

C

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
26⅞	2⅝	CabCab For	3	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	14	Cabot Cp .92	4	9	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
3¼	1¼	Cadence Ind		13	2⅛	2	2⅛	
4¾	2¼	Caesars Wrl	5	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
4½	1⅞	Cal Finanl		122	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
21	12⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	6	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
20¾	6¼	Callahn .15r	10	83	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
14¾	1⅛	Camrn Brn		14	2¼	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	19⅝	CamRL .60a	19	181	33⅝	32⅝	33	
37⅜	22¼	CamSp 1.24	2	42	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	CdnPac .86e	7	40	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	6⅞	CanalR 1.10	9	x2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
39¼	16⅜	CapCit Com	12	55	34	31⅝	34	+ 2½
31	13⅛	Cap Hold .34	14	255	24	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅜
21	1¼	Capit Mtg		23	2½	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
43½	24⅛	Carbor 1.70	5	24	33¼	33	33¼	+ 1
4¼	1⅝	Carling OKe		41	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	9½	Carlisle .88	4	54	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
9½	4⅛	CaroFrg .40	7	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
23¼	10½	CaroPw 1.60	7	172	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
31¼	15¼	CarTec 1.60	4	27	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+ ⅝
17	6	CarrCp .52	27	646	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅞
14⅝	8½	CarrGn .57e		x7	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	—
31	12	Cart Hwl .80	9	34	19⅞	19	19	— ⅜
52	22	CartHw pf2		17	33	32¾	33	— ¼
9⅛	4⅝	CartWall .40	8	76	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
11	6	CascNGa .92	35	10	8¼	8	8¼	
17⅝	10	CastlCk .80b	5	87	14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
65⅝	39⅝	CaterTr 1.80	16	477	65⅝	64	65⅜	+ 2
41⅞	25	CBS 1.46	1	300	41½	40¼	41¼	+ ¾
28	17½	CBS pf 1		7	27¾	27⅝	27½	+ ¾
2⅛	⅝	CCI Corp		6	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
17	11⅞	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	20	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
35	24⅝	Celanse 2.80	4	576	29½	28¾	29⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	3¼	Cencoinc .20		215	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
19	4	Centex .12	12	74	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
21½	11	CenHud 1.72	7	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
20¾	10	CenIllLt 1.60	8	99	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		y620	28	27½	28	+ 1¼
15⅞	8½	CenIIPS 1.28	8	81	12½	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
17¼	11¼	CenLaE 1.28	8	20	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
17⅝	10⅛	CeMPw 1.34	8	34	12⅞	12¼	12½	— ⅛
17⅝	10¾	CenSoW 1.16	9	495	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
23⅝	9⅝	CenSoya .60	7	33	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
23½	13	CenTel 1.12	10	21	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
14¼	6½	Centrn Data	9	224	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅞
19½	11⅛	Cerro 1.20	3	48	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	6½	Cert-teed .60		35	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
19	11⅛	CessnaAir 1	5	268	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
20⅞	9⅝	Champint 1	5	70	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
22	11½	Chml pf1.20		7	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	7¼	ChamSp .60	9	457	11	10⅝	10⅞	
21⅞	7	Chance .60	14	306	23¼	22⅛	23¼	+ 1⅝
35½	12¼	ChartCo .40e	3	490	30	28⅝	29	+ 1
30½	18	Chartr NY 2	5	20	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7	ChaseFd .60		47	8¼	8	8	
56½	24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	6	353	32⅞	32½	32¾	+ ½
42½	3⅞	ChasT 1.73e		122	5	4⅞	5	
32½	25¼	Chessie 2.10	6	126	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	5	ChiMilw Cp	3	98	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
18¼	9	Chi Milw pf		5	13½	13	13	— ⅛
33½	19¾	ChiPneuT 2	7	39	26	25½	26	+ ⅜
6	1⅞	ChkFull .12r		10	3	2⅞	3	
4¼	1¼	Chris Craft		117	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
11⅛	3⅜	ChCft cvpf		4	7	7	7	
13¼	7⅝	Chromal .70		28	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
20¼	7	Chrysler		695	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
6⅝	1	Chrysler wt		21	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
14¾	⅜	Cl Mtg Gp		23	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
11½	2	Cl Rlt Inv		12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	15¼	CinBell 1.60	6	4	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
23¼	13⅝	CinnGE 1.64	9	74	18	17⅝	17⅞	
114	92⅛	CinG pf9.30		z10	103	103	103	+ 1½
53½	39¾	CinGE pf 4		z20	46½	46½	46½	+ 1
36⅛	13½	CinMila 1.40	6	73	19½	18⅝	19⅜	+ ⅝
43½	23¼	CIT Fin 2.20	8	91	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
46¼	20⅝	Citicorp .80	13	786	33⅝	32⅝	33⅜	+ ⅞
62¼	32¾	CitiesSv 2.40	5	2333	39⅛	38⅛	38½	— ⅜
31¾	2	CitzSo 1.89e	4	53	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14	1	Citzns Mtg	3	3	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
14	4¾	CityInvst .66	7	150	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2	5-16	City Inv wt		10	¾	¾	¾	+ 1-16
26¼	11½	CityIn pf B2		44	16¾	15⅝	16½	+ ⅝
46½	17½	ClarkE 1.60	8	121	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ 1⅛
21½	6½	ClarkOil .50		14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	CLC Am .20	3	12	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
82½	50¼	ClvClf 2.60a	9	2	78⅛	78	78	+ ¼
33¼	20¼	ClvElll 2.48	7	120	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
115¾	104	ClevEl pf 12		y1300	115¼	115⅛	115¼	+ 3
97	64	ClElll pf7.40		z100	80	80	80	
14¼	5½	CloroxCo .52	12	496	10	9⅞	9⅞	
7⅛	2½	CluetPea .30		53	4⅝	4⅜	4⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	6⅛	CluetP pf 1		10	9	8⅞	9	
27¼	5⅝	CMIInv Cp	4	63	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	2¼	CNA Finl		76	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	5¼	CNA pfA1.10		34	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	CNA I 1.08a		26	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅜
8¾	13-32	CNA Larw		4	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
20	4½	CNAL pf2.10		17	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
12⅛	3⅝	CoastSt Gas	4	824	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	14½	CstSG pf1.83		13	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	10¼	CstSG pf1.19		8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
127¾	44⅞	CocaCol 2.73	19	319	71⅞	70	71¾	+ 1⅞
11⅞	3½	CocaBttg .40	15	253	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	5	ColdwBk .34	5	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
7½	1¼	Coleco Ind	45	79	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅜
38¼	15¾	ColgPal .68	17	395	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
51	40¼	ColgP pf3.50		z30	50	50	50	
9⅛	3⅞	ColInAik .40	6	62	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
10¼	1⅝	Collins Fd	7	23	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
57⅞	12⅞	ColPenn .40	16	92	34¾	33¾	34½	+ ⅞
25⅞	14	ColonlSt 1.25	8	14	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
30½	15⅛	Coltind 2	3	196	30½	29⅛	30½	+ 1⅛
50½	40	Colt pf4.25		13	49¾	49	49¾	+ ¾
28⅜	15½	ColGas 2.06	8	89	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
55⅛	46	ColGs pf5.62		21	54½	54¼	54½	+ ½
26⅜	12	ColSOh 1.96	8	53	16⅜	16½	16½	
25	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		7	3⅛	2⅞	3	
13	4⅝	Combd Com	8	163	13¼	12	13⅛	+ 1⅛
105½	21⅝	CombE 1.80	10	114	35⅞	33½	35⅞	+ 2
42¼	14⅞	ComSol 1.40	8	48	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
30⅝	19¼	CommwE 2.30	9	556	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	
10⅛	6⅞	ComEdA wt		5	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	ComEdB wt		3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	25½	ComE pf2.87		29	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
24	16	ComE pf1.90		5	21¾	21½	21⅝	
20½	14⅝	ComE pf1.42		13	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
15½	5⅜	ComwO .22t	13	214	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
27¼	12⅞	ComO pf1.72		12	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	8½	Compugrp	7	94	18⅛	17	17⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	Comput Sci	17	215	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
40⅝	22¼	Comsat 1	8	735	35¾	34	35¾	+ 1¾
10½	3	ConAgra		17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
21¾	14⅝	ConaM 1.20a	4	7	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	8½	ConnM 1.60	8	28	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
21⅞	9⅞	Conrac .60	7	69	17⅝	16½	17⅝	+ 1¼
21½	6	ConEd	4	1029	11½	10¾	11½	+ ⅜
71	34⅜	ConEd pf 6		2	52⅝	51⅞	51⅞	—
58	28½	ConEd pf 5		1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
24⅞	10½	ConFds 1.35	8	267	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛
70⅞	40⅝	ConF pf4.50		8	56⅛	55	56	+ 1½
20⅞	8⅝	ConFrgt .70	5	43	12⅝	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
26⅞	16⅞	ConNGs 2.18	8	25	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ¼
24⅞	9	ConsuPow 2	11	276	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
93	55	CnPw pf7.68		y200	62½	62½	62½	
94½	47½	CnPw pf7.45		y300	63	62	62½	+ 3⅛
59½	46½	CnPow pf 6		x23	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ ⅛
58	29½	CnPw pf4.50		y80	39½	39	39½	— ⅛
52½	30	CnPw pf4.16		y100	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ⅜
8¼	3⅛	Cont Air Lin	11	395	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	20	ConCan 1.80	7	94	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
11	6⅝	ContCop .80	2	45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	23⅛	ContCp 2.60	11	171	36⅞	35¼	36⅜	+ 1⅝
45	25¼	CIIC pfA2.50		1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ¼
59⅝	23¼	ContlCp 2.20	6	45	31⅜	31	31½	
14⅝	6⅛	ContlP 1.45e		25	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	1¼	Contil Rlty		43	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
7⅛	⅜	ConMtg .38e		147	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
58½	29	ContOil 2	7	171	44⅝	43	44⅝	+ 1½
77¼	41	ContOil pf 2		9	59	59	59	
19	9¼	ContTele 1	8	187	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
39⅞	9½	Cntrol Dat	200	1415	18⅛	17⅛	18	+ ½
52	35	CnDt pf4.50		z200	42	42	42	— ⅞
28	19⅝	Conwood 2	8	12	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ¾
8⅛	1¾	CookUn .26r	5	21	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
46⅝	20⅞	Coopind 1.44	7	128	36	35	35½	— ½
9⅝	3⅝	Cooper Lab		145	7½	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅜
14½	5	CoopTR .60		x6	8	8	8	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Copeind .60	8	32	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
34⅞	15½	CoppRg .50a	3	37	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
27¾	18	CopwCp 1.80	3	11	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
3⅞	1	Cordura Cp		12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
90¼	25	CornG 1.12a	15	113	43	42	42	— 1
14⅛	2¼	CornwlE .40	9	5	3	3	3	— ¼
23⅝	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		40	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
7¼	3¾	CowlesC .30	6	48	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	9	CoxBdcf .40	9	76	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ 1⅛
40	23⅛	CPC Intl 2	11	539	40¼	39¼	40	+ ¾
40½	15⅛	Crane 1.60	4	131	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ¾
7½	3⅝	CreditF .42	10	18	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
26¼	13⅛	CrockN 1.66	8	84	20	19¾	19¾	
12½	6⅝	CrompK .80	4	39	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
20⅝	11¼	CrouHin .70	7	43	16⅝	15½	16⅛	+ ⅞
23⅝	13⅝	Crown Cork	10	57	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ½
39½	19⅝	CrwZll 1.80a	6	222	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅝
13¼	6½	CTS Cp .50	6	103	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ 1¼
13	5	Culligan .40	6	27	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
37⅛	11⅛	CumEng 1a	5	32	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—
97	70	Cum pf7.50		z10	88	88	88	+ ¼
7½	2⅜	CunnDrg .20	14	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
13⅞	8⅜	Corinc 1.08e		26	11	10½	10⅝	—
14⅛	7⅛	CurtisW .40e	8	299	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
27	15⅛	CurtisWrA 2		1	21	21	21	+ ¾
31	16⅝	CutlerH 1.60	5	16	24	23¼	24	+ ¾
24⅞	15⅝	Cyclop 1.40a	2	27	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ¼
45¼	20⅝	Cyprus 1.40	5	51	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— 1

D

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
41½	6	Damon .20	12	222	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	DanRiv .10p	4	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
25½	14	DanaCp 1.36	5	13	21	20½	21	+ ¼
23⅛	10⅝	Dartind .40b	7	137	22	20⅝	21⅝	+ 1⅛
29	18¾	Dartind pf 2		12	27¼	26⅛	26⅝	+ 1
39	8⅝	Dat Genl	13	206	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ 1⅛
15⅝	10	DaycoCp .50	5	45	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
58	39	Dayc pf4.25		z20	45½	45½	45½	+ 2½
5½	½	vjDaylin Ind		175	13-16	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
12	6½	DaytHud .60	6	23	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
21⅞	10⅝	DytPL 1.66 c	8	44	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
110¼	100	DPL pf 12.50		z3v60	110	109½	110	
10⅝	4⅝	DeWit .4n0	20	42	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ½
53⅞	27¾	Der 1.80	7	320	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+ ⅞
15⅛	7⅛sh	DimP 1.20	6	68	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	16	DelMoan 1.30	6	32	25	24⅞	24⅞	
55⅝	25⅜	DltAir .60	9 e	787	36⅝	36⅛	35⅝	+ 2¼
8	a 1⅝	Dite Inl		10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9d⅝	2⅜	Dione Crp	16	123	6⅞	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
22½	10¼	DnnMfg 1	5	34	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ½
19	10⅛	DnnMf pf I		3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
13⅞	5⅞	Dennyts .20	10	175	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ¾
31⅛	20¼	Dentsply .80	16	266	31½	29⅞	31⅛	+ 2
25	4⅝	Deseret .25	25	82	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅞
11⅞	4	DeSotoin .60	69	23	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
8	7½	DetEls 1.45	8	89	11¾	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
90	49	Det E pf7.36		z110	64½	64¼	64½	+ 1
17⅛	7⅛	Dexter .36	7	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	6¼	Dial Finl .64	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	20½	Diamint 2	6	126	27½	26½	27¼	+ ⅞
29⅝	20½	DiamS 1.40	5	351	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ 1⅛
35½	25⅝	Dia Sh pfC 2		10	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	12	Dia pf Dl.20		95	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	6¼	DickAB .40	4	11	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
12½	6	Dictaphn .60	7	126	10	9¾	9¾	—
39⅜	11	Diebold .40b	10	35	18	17½	18	+ ¼
9⅛	3	DiGiorgo .33		12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
122⅝	45⅜	Digital Eqpt	21	567	79½	77¾	79¼	+ 3⅛
8	4⅛	Dillingm .40	5	126	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
24	17½	Dillngm pf 2		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
34	23	Dillon 1.20b	12	6	30½	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
54⅝	16⅝	Disney .12b	25	1268	42⅝	39⅝	42⅝	+ 2⅝
18¼	4⅛	Disston .12	5	82	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅜	Diersfd In	15	46	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	13-16	DivMt 1.56e		41	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
22⅞	6½	DrPeppr .30	20	150	10⅞	10½	10⅝	—
64⅛	31⅜	DomeM .80a	14	115	51⅜	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2	DonLuf Jen		1	4	4	4	
24⅛	15⅝	Donelly .56	15	80	23⅛	22¾	23½	+ 1
13¼	7¼	DorlcCp .20	5	19	12¼	12	12	
9⅞	4⅝	DorOliv .10e	5	22	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
6⅝	3	Dorsey .10	8	10	5⅜	5½	5⅜	— ⅛
41¼	24⅝	Dover 1.20	7	80	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
71½	49⅞	DowCh 1.40	11	585	71	68	70⅝	+ 2½
4⅞	2⅜	DPF Inc		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
48	25¾	Dravo 1.60	7	35	32⅞	32	32⅝	+ ½
70¼	23	Dresser 1.40	9	218	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+ ½
70½	35½	Dres pf 2.20		21	50½	49¾	50½	+ ¾
63½	32	Drssr pfB 2		7	44	44	44	
19⅛	12½	DrexBd 1.44		8	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
9¼	3½	Dreyfus .55e	10	29	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Duk Pw 1.40	8	177	14⅝	10⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
106¼	70¼	Duke pf8.70		z150	87½	86	86	— 2
101½	65	Duke pf8.20		z50	80	80	80	— 1
94	62	Duke pf7.80		z70	76⅛	75½	76½	
84½	54	Duke pf6.75		3	69	68¾	69	+ ¾
36	13½	DunBrad .96	17	82	25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
4⅝	1	Duplan Cp		24	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
179	84½	duPont 5.50e	12	311	101⅝	99¼	101⅝	+ 2⅛
66¾	53	duPnt pf4.50		7	61¾	61¼	61⅝	+ ¼
51⅝	42	duPnt pf3.50		2	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
21¾	11	DuqLt 1.72	6	106	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
90½	68	Duqn pf7.20		z50	77	77	77	— 1
29¼	24	DuqL pf2.75		z1150	27½	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8½	Dymoln .40	4	19	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛

E

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
27½	13	EaglP 1.04b	5	28	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅝
11¾	7	EascoCp .50	5	8	11½	11	11⅝	+ ⅜
8½	3⅝	EastAir Lin	16	764	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅜
32½	12½	EastGs .70e	6	263	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
17	8	EastUtl 1.50	8	17	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
117½	57⅝	EasKd 1.54a	23	1048	91	87¼	91	+ 3¼
31	18	Eaton 1.80	5	64	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
34	15	Echlin .38	15	165	22⅞	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
26⅞	10	Eckrd.lk .30	17	113	21⅝	21	21¼	— ⅛
16½	5	Eckd NC .28	8	24	10	9½	10	
19⅞	7	EG&G .12	14	286	14⅛	11⅛	13⅝	+ 1⅝
3½	¾	Elect Assoc	12	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅝	10½	EDS .55e	12	450	15½	14½	14½	—
4⅛	1	El Mem Mg	5	44	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	ElMM pf 1E		4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
12	6	Elgin Natl		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅞	1	Elixir Ind	8	108	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	ElPaso 1.10	5	122	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
28	17	EltraCp 1.60	4	3	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	20⅞	EmerEl .75	20	476	34⅝	33	34⅛	+ 1⅛
57⅝	24	EmeryA .96	27	72	43	41½	42⅜	+ 1⅛
10⅜	6⅛	Emeryln .40	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22	14⅞	Emhart 1.30	5	66	19	18	19	+ ⅞
3	1⅜	EMI Lt .13e	7	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅜	9¼	EmpDE 1.28	9	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	+
15	5⅜	Empire Fnl	12	18	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
13	4⅛	Empire Gas	3	38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
21⅝	12⅝	EnglhM .60a	5	721	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ 1
132	84	EngM pf4.25		2	115	113	115	+ 8
7	4⅛	EnnisBu .32	4	17	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
20	12½	Entex 1.20	6	26	18⅛	17⅝	18	
35	7⅝	Envirotech	10	75	16	15⅞	15⅞	
16	7	Equimrk .88	4	x21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
32¼	20⅝	EquitGs 2.40	6	16	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	10	EqutLf 1.69e	8	43	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
34	21⅛	Esmark 1.40	5	x50	28	27¾	28	+ ⅜
7	3⅛	Esquire .32	3	3	4	4	4	
5⅛	2⅛	Esterline .30	8	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	
30½	19	Ethyl 1.20a	4	94	30	29⅛	30	+ 1⅛
43⅞	25	Ethyl pf2.40		13	42	41⅛	42	+ ⅞
13⅛	2⅛	Evans Prod		109	2⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	9½	ExCellO 1	6	25	13⅞	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
24⅞	16¼	Excelsr 1.68a		10	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
99⅝	54⅝	Exxon 5.15e	6	731	78	77¼	78	+ ⅞

F

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
10⅛	4½	Fabrge .40	4	x154	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
64	16⅝	FairCam .80	6	1278	31¾	29	31⅝	+ 3⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Fairlnd .30	5	62	6⅛	5⅞	6	
10⅝	6	FairmlF .60	7	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
3½	1⅝	FalsStf Brw		55	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	6½	Fansteel .40	4	5	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	3¼	FarWst Fnl		35	5	4½	5	+ ¼
12	3½	Farah Mfg		11	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
14½	2⅝	Fedders Cp		127	4	3⅞	4	
18	9	FederalCo 1	5	32	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
22½	13¾	FedMog 1.80	9	38	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
20¾	11⅛	FedNMt .68	8	378	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	+ ⅝
25⅝	15	FedPap 1.50	4	8	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—
16½	12½	FPap pf1.20		3	16	16	16	+ ¼
32½	20½	FedDSt 1.16	14	286	37⅝	35⅞	37¼	+ 1⅝
25⅛	13¾	FerroCp 1	6	11	25	24⅝	24⅞	—
19	9¼	Fibrebrd .60	36	43	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅞
5⅜	2	Fidelity Fin	7	12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
36⅛	22½	FideUn 2.40	6	10	28⅞	28⅛	28½	—
18⅛	6½	FieldcrMl 1	24	37	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
12⅝	5⅞	FiltrolCp .60	6	38	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ½
15⅝	5⅝	FinlFed .60t	5	103	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
20	12⅝	Firestn 1.10	6	149	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	5	FstChar .37t	7	218	11⅝	10¾	11⅜	+ ½
39	15	FstChic .90	7	x278	19	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅝
60	26½	FstInBn 1.10	14	52	42	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
19½	12¾	FstMiss .24	4	201	16	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
10¾	½	FstMtg Inv		186	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
43½	21⅛	FstNBo 1.88	7	144	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	—
23	16⅝	FstNStBn 2	7	13	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
45	12	FstPa 1.32	7	76	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
14	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47e	7	45	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅞	FsNUnR .96b	10	23	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	4	FstVaB .450	8	25	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	
34¼	16	FWisCp 1.76	15	28	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
58	14	FischM 1.10	9	29	31	30¼	30⅝	+ ½
15¾	8⅛	FishFds .40 h	7	x46	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
8⅛	4½	FishrScl .20	7	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	3⅞	FleetEnt .24	26	164	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
13½	8⅛	Fleming .70	7	13	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	6½	Flexvan .62t	4	196	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
19½	9⅛	Flintkot 1.16	7	51	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞	+ 1⅛
60½	33⅝	Flin pfA4.50		z100	52	52	52	+ ½
30	18	Flin pfB2.25		2	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	—
32	14⅛	FlaE Coast	7	38	22⅛	20⅛	22⅛	+ 2¼
16	7¼	FlaGas .80	4	32	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
30½	10⅝	FlaPow 1.95	9	137	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	13½	FlaPwL 1.35	8	284	22	21⅝	21⅞	—
34⅛	17⅛	FlaStl 1.50	3	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
37½	15	FluorCp .20	10	1072	22⅜	20⅞	21⅞	+ 1⅝
91¼	54	Fluor pfB 3		1	63	60	63	+ 3
21¼	9	FMC .92	6	189	14⅝	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅝
35	21½	FMC pf2.25		5	28⅝	28	28	— ⅜
9	3	Fd Fair .20	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅞	FooteCB .80	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞a	28⅛	FordM 3.20	9	1069	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	+ ⅞
14⅞	9¼	ForMcK .88	4	20	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
26	17½	FMK pf1.60		4	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
17	10⅛	FtDes 1.24a		16	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	12	FtHowP .48	12	104	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
64⅞	13	FosterWhl 1	7	48	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
43⅞	18½	Foxboro .60	14	32	28	25⅞	27⅞	+ 1⅛
28	19	FrnklnM .40	11	271	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
29⅛	17⅞	FreepM 1.80	5	204	26⅞	25	26⅛	+ 1⅜
25⅞	13	Fruehf 1.80	9	98	18⅛	17½	17⅞	
10¾	2⅞	Fuqua Ind	5	155	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛

G

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
9	2	Gableind 1t	3	16	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
3½	⅞	GAC Corp	6	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	GAF Cp .52	5	128	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅝	GAF pf 1.20		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
33½	13¼	GamSk 1.40	4	127	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
30	18	GamS pf1.75		1	22	22	22	+ ⅞
33⅝	16⅝	GamS pf1.60		1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
34	19⅛	Gannett .52	19	75	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	16⅛	GardDen .76	15	69	21⅝	21	21	— 1⅛
26¼	11½	Garfinkl .96	6	x13	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10¾	Garlock .68	6	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	Gas Svc 1.12	7	26	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅜
4½	1	Gateway In	2	1	2	2	2	
4⅛	2⅛	GCA Corp	4	29	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅜
10⅝	4⅛	Gemini Cap		18	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
15½	10	Geminiin 1a		2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
15	6⅞	GnAlnv .24e		81	9½	8⅞	9⅛	
50⅝	27⅝	GnAOil .80b	8	27	36⅛	35	35½	— 1
65	22¼	GATran 1.80	7	x91	34	33⅛	34	+ 1
14	7¾	GenBanc .80	5	4	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¼	GnCable .64	5	989	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	9⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	19	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	5⅝	G Cinma .44	8	246	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	+ ¾
7⅝	2⅝	Gen Develp	4	21	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	13½	Gen Dynam	6	118	26¾	26⅛	26½	+ ½
65	30	GenEl 1.60	13	1094	44⅝	42⅝	44⅛	+ 1⅝
29⅝	16	GnFood 1.40	10	286	24⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
18½	11	GnGth 1.10e	17	18	16⅝	16	16⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	GnHost .40e	1	199	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ¼
17⅝	4⅝	GenInst .37t	5	752	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	4⅝	GnMed .14a	9	41	11	10½	10½	
39⅝	28⅝	GenMill 1.20	13	342	45⅞	44⅝	45½	+ ⅝
55⅝	28⅝	GnMt 3.15e	12	1981	40¼	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅞
71	55½	GnMot 5pf 5		3	66	66	66	
13⅛	4⅝	GenPort .80	28	123	7¼	6½	7¼	+ ⅜
13⅛	7⅝	GPubUt 1.68	6	227	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	G Refra .10e	4	36	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
53	17¼	GnSignal .76	12	23	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	1⅞	Gen Steel	4	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	16⅝	G TelEl 1.80	10	1089	22⅛	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
38	25¼	GTIEI pf2.50		5	30¼	30¼	30¼	
17	12⅝	GTFI pf1.25		z50	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¾
17	12½	GTFI pf1.30		z350	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
18⅛	9¾	G Tire 1.10b	4	63	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
7½	2⅝	Genesco Inc	17	20	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	13	Genstar 1.20	6	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
36¼	17	GenuPts .64	21	212	32½	31½	32½	+ 1⅛
45⅝	22⅛	GaPac .80b	13	228	38⅛	37½	38⅛	+ 1
95½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z360	67	66¾	66¾	— ¼
96	52	GaPw pf7.72		z30	67½	67½	67½	
16⅜	8⅛	GerberPd 1	9	143	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
175	96	GettyO 1.50e	9	137	137¼	135¼	136⅝	— 1⅜
19⅝	17	GettO pf1.20		2	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
7⅛	4	GF Bus .32a	4	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅛	8⅝	GianPCem 1	7	11	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ¼
17⅝	5⅛	Gib Finl .73t	5	260	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
6⅞	2⅝	GiddLw .20e	4	62	5⅛	5	5	
17¼	7½	GifdHill .52	4	8	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
40½	20¼	Gillette 1.50	11	168	31¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅜
17⅛	4⅝	Ginos Inc	5	230	7½	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛
16¼	4⅝	Gleason Wk		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅞	6⅝	Global Mar	11	135	14	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
18	11⅝	GlobeUn 1	4	x76	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
16	5	GoldWt Fin	6	43	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅞
24⅞	12½	Goodrb 1.12	4	x63	16⅛	15½	16¼	+ ½
18⅝	11¾	Goodyr 1.10	7	289	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
12½	5½	GorJwlA .32	6	32	11½	11	11½	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅛	Gouldin 1.20	5	128	19	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
17	12⅛	Gould pf1.35		18	18½	16¼	16½	+
28⅜	18	Grace 1.60	6	265	26⅝	26⅛	25⅞	+
14	7⅛	GraniUn .80	27	36	14⅛	14	14	+
18¼	12¾	Granity 1.30	3	8	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+
12	1⅛	Grant WT		100	4¼	3¾	4	+
9½	5	GrayDrg .80	4	x73	9	8⅝	9	+
32	1	GtA&P 1.27e		91	2⅛	2	2⅛	+
14⅞	6½	GtAtlPac	7	52	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+
18⅛	10½	GtLkDr 1.20	10	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+
34⅝	20⅜	GtNorN 2.80	2	21	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	
23	6⅛	GtWnFin .44	7	1378	16⅞	15⅝	16⅝	
32¼	3⅛	GrtWU 2.90a	1	33	25¼	24⅛	25¼	
19½	11¼	GrWn pf1.88		2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
25⅝	12⅞	GrGiant 1.80	6	4	17⅝	16⅝	[illegible]	
18⅝	9¾	Greyhd 1.04	9	85	18½	17⅝	18⅛	
4⅝	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		88	2	1⅞	2	
6⅛	15-16	Grolier Inc		15	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+
14⅝	8¼	Grumn .40	4	16	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
20⅞	6	Guarin .20e	7	8	9⅛	9	9	
30⅝	1⅝	Guard Mtg		45	3	2⅝	3	
12	5⅞	GlfLfHld .50	6	72	8	7¾	7⅞	—
16⅛	1⅛	GulfMtg Rl		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
25½	14	GulfOil 1.70	4	679	20½	20¼	20⅜	+
15⅝	8¼	GlfRes .30e	3	373	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+
27⅞	9½	GHR pf4.20		1	20	20	20	+
22⅞	12	GfR pfB1.30		5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+
16	8⅝	GlfStUt 1.72	7	108	12⅝	12	12	—
59	44	GlfSU pf4.40		z50	53	53	53	+
29⅛	18	GlfWInd 1a	4	309	28⅝	28	28	
7⅞	3	GlfWInd wt		137	4⅝	4	4⅝	+
56⅞	38	GlfW pf 3.87		3	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	—
71¼	38¼	GlfW pf5.75		1	62¼	62¼	62¼	
4⅝	1⅝	Gulton Ind	12	26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+

H

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
36	20¼	Hack W 2.40	11	10	27½	27¼	27⅜	+
15⅝	8	HallFB .44	14	119	15½	15⅛	15¼	+
194	184	Hallibtn 1.32	17	x419	170½	170	171	
22	10⅞	HamrIP 1.20	3	70	15⅛	14⅞	15	
11¼	3¼	Hammond	6	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8½	2⅞	Handlmn .40	13	236	5⅛	4⅞	5	
28	18	HandyH .80	5	12	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—
10⅞	4	HanesCp .60		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
34¼	19	Hanna 1.35	17	13	39	38⅝	39	+
21	12¾	HarcBr 1.30	6	82	19¾	19½	19⅝	+
7⅞	2½	Hardees	20	33	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
37¾	17¾	Harnisf 1.80	4	164	31⅝	31	31⅝	+
16¼	7⅛	Harrahs .22	10	19	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+
37⅞	13	Harris 1.20		x73	20¼	19⅞	20	+
15¼	9⅝	Harsco 1b	5	27	13⅛	13	13⅛	+
14⅛	4⅞	HartSMx .60	5	104	7	6⅞	7	
11⅝	5⅝	HarteHk .20	8	20	11¼	11	11⅛	+
19⅝	12½	HatlSe 1.44e		25	17	16⅝	16⅞	+
23⅝	14⅝	HawllEl 1.44	7	26	20	19½	20	+
13⅛	7	HayesAlb 1	6	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+
6⅝	2	azeltine	9	16	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+
19	5½	HCA M .50e	3	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+
13	4⅞	Hecks .12	5	34	9	8⅝	9	+
36⅝	10⅝	HeclaM .60t	15	36	19⅛	17⅞	19⅛	+
10⅞	5¼	Helim .40a	6	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
50	27	HeinzH 1.12	12	144	49	47⅝	49	+
4½	2	Helene Curt	6	10	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+
49¼	17	Hellerint .64	11	77	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ 1
19¼	4⅞	HelmeP .40		x10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—
47	19¼	HelmrhP .30	10	31	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+
1⅞	1⅛	Hemisph Cp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
7¼	5¼	Heminc .60e		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—
44	27	Hercules .80	12	1344	27½	26⅞	27⅜	+
15	8½	HershFd .80	10	116	16⅛	14⅝	16⅛	+
36⅛	14¼	Hesston .40	5	4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+
52¼	17¾	Heublin 1.10	13	448	36⅛	35½	36⅛	+
92¼	52	HewlPk .20	27	535	87⅞	85	87⅝	+
8⅞	2⅝	High Voltg	10	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24	11⅝	Hillenbd .48	8	32	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+
19¾	6⅞	Hilton Htl 1	9	426	19	18⅝	18⅝	+
4⅛	1⅜	HMW Ind	4	22	3⅛	3	3	
24⅞	10	Hobart .80	11	3	18	18	18	
18¾	6¼	HoernW .72	6	635	13½	12¾	13¼	+
7½	2½	Hoff Elctrn		10	5⅛	4⅞	5	
18⅝	4¼	Holiday .32	9	908	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+
39	12⅛	HollySug 2	2	293	32⅝	31¼	32	+
69⅝	29¼	Homestk 1a	14	250	43⅝	41⅞	42⅝	+
86¼	17½	Honywll 1.40	8	427	31⅝	30⅛	31¼	+
21	11	HoovBll 1.28	6	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+
7	1½	Horizon Cp	5	31	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+
17⅞	4⅛	HospAft .37t	8	32	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+
19	5⅝	HospCpA .20	11	233	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+
12¼	4⅞	Hostlntl .36	6	636	8	7⅞	8	+
11¼	6	Houdall .80a	4	154	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+
13⅞	5	HougMif .60	5	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
9⅝	3⅝	HouFab .10e	8	336	6⅛	6	6	—
22	¾	HouseFin 1	7	199	17	16⅝	16⅝	
39	24½	HouF pf2.50		5	31½	31⅛	31⅛	—
49¾	23	HouF pf2.37		11	38	37⅝	38	+
29¾	16½	HousLP 1.56	8	262	22½	21¾	22⅛	—
40	15¾	HouNGs .80	12	1242	36⅝	36	36¼	—
79½	33½	HouG pf2.50		1	73	73	73	— 1
13⅛	4	HowJohn .20	11	301	9	8⅝	9	+
17½	9⅛	Howmet 1	6	16	12¾	12½	12¾	+
19⅝	9⅛	Hubbrd 1.60	8	26	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+
29⅛	12⅞	HudsA 1.60	4	8	17	16⅞	17	+
6⅝	2¼	HughHat .40	5	3	4	4	4	
86½	36⅝	Hughs Tl .50	18	98	71⅝	69⅞	71⅛	+ 2
8⅞	3⅛	Humana	7	100	9	8⅝	8⅝	—
22⅛	11¼	HuntCh .24	12	44	13½	13⅛	13½	
12¼	4⅞	HuttnEF .48	10	87	12	11⅝	12	—
28⅛	12⅛	Huyck .40	13	35	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+
9⅝	4⅛	Hydromt .24	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+

I

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
8¼	1¼	ICN Pharm		83	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30⅛	21	IdahoP 1.96	8	34	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—
22	10½	IdealBasic 1	7	x31	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+
5	2½	IdeaToy .10t	4	35	3⅛	3	3⅛	+
26⅞	9½	IDS Rl 2.23e	4	224	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	—
23⅛	10⅝	IllCent 1.30	4	x147	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+
105	78	IllCent pfA6		x1	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	
45⅝	27	IllCen pf3.50		x34	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+
27⅛	15	IllPower 2.20	10	200	22	21⅝	21⅞	—
30	15¼	IllTooW .50	11	7	21½	21¼	21¼	
12⅛	4½	ImoCpAm	5	273	9	8⅝	9	+
33⅜	19⅝	INA Cp 2.10	8	152	32⅛	31⅝	32	+
20⅝	14	INAInv 1.56		x23	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+
10⅝	7½	IncCCr .93e		3	9	9	9	
25⅛	14	IndianGas 2	8	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—
25⅞	13	InJplPL 1.82	10	29	19⅝	19¼	19½	—
28	9⅝	IndiNat 1.20	18	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅝	4½	Inexco Oil	78	327	6⅝	5⅝	6¼	+ ½
97¾	50½	IngerR 2.48	13	259	71	70½	71	+
58⅞	31	In R pf2.35		35	45¾	45½	45⅝	+
31	21	InlCon 1.40a	4	9	24	23⅞	24	
37	28⅝	InldStl 2.40a	5	151	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	
8⅛	4⅛	Inmont .40	4	60	6⅛	6	6⅛	+
9½	5⅛	Insilco .70	4	472	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
49¼	25¼	InspirCop 2	10	11	37⅝	37	37¼	—
11	1	Instit InvTr	3	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+
9⅝	3⅝	Intrecon .28	6	32	5½	5⅜	5⅝	+
31⅛	17	Interco 1.46	6	24	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	+
3⅛	1¼	Intrcntl Dly	6	11	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
31⅝	21⅝	Interlake 3a	3	99	32	30⅝	32	+ 1⅝
254	150½	IBM 6	18	792	220	214	220	+
43⅝	19	IntFlav .29r	38	363	29	28⅝	29	+
29¼	16⅜	IntHarv 1.70	5	198	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+
12⅛	6⅝	IntHold .68e		10	10	10	10	+
40⅝	30⅞	IntMinl 1.28	5	290	37⅞	36⅝	37⅝	+
22½	9	IntMng 1t	5	42	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+
28	16⅝	IntMultf 1.36	6	74	25	24	25	+
40⅛	18⅝	IntNick 1.40a	6	104	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+
51	31⅛	IntPaper 2	7	299	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞	—
8⅞	3	IntRect .12e	4	39	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+
29½	12	IntTT 1.52	5	1267	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+
54	28	IntTT pfH4		5	44⅛	44	44⅛	+
59½	31⅝	ITT pf14.50		5	46	45½	46	+
53	28½	IntTT pfJ4		15	41⅛	41	41⅛	+
52⅛	28⅝	IntTT pfK4		64	42	41	42	+ 1
35⅝	1d	ITT pfN2.25		42	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+
61¼	36	IntTT pfO5		8	50	49½	50	+
17⅞	10½	Intrpce 1.20	5	98	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	
63½	44⅞	Intrpce pf 5		1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+
13	7¾	IntrpubGp 1	4	10	13	12¾	13	+
8½	4¾	IntrBrd .05e	7	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
17¼	11	IntrsPw 1.40	9	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	—
5⅜	2¼	IntrstUn .24	3	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅞	10⅝	IaBeef 2.07t	3	23	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	+ 1
16⅝	8	Iowa El 1.30	20	17	11½	11½	11½	
17½	10	IowaIIG 1.56	8	7	16⅛	15⅝	16	+
23	15	IowaPw 1.84	7	7	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+
19	14½	IowaPS 1.52	8	86	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+
5	2	Ipco Hosp	8	144	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
19½	16	ITE Imp .72	7	213	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+
18⅛	4⅞	Itek Corp		236	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛	+
21⅝	8¼	IU Intl .85	4	68	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+
51¼	21¾	IU Int A		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—

J - K

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
13½	6⅝	JamesF .68	9	26	12½	12⅜	12½	
14⅝	9⅛	Jantzen .70	4	1	11	11	11	
10	4	JapanF .90e		59	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+
30¼	20½	JeffPilot .60	13	309	32¼	30¼	32⅛	+ 1⅞

(Continued on next page.)

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Not a New Issue February 28, 1975

1,000,000 Shares

3M COMPANY

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company

Common Stock
(without par value)

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Incorporated

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated — The First Boston Corporation — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc. — Salomon Brothers

Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Wertheim & Co., Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated

Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Dain, Kalman & Quail Incorporated — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

ABD Securities Corporation — Basle Securities Corporation — Bear, Stearns & Co. — Alex. Brown & Sons

Dominick & Dominick, Incorporated — F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc. — EuroPartners Securities Corporation

Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan Securities Corp. — Robert Fleming Incorporated — Harris, Upham & Co. Incorporated — Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated

Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc. — New Court Securities Corporation

Oppenheimer & Co. — R. W. Pressprich & Co. Incorporated — L. F. Rothschild & Co.

Shields Model Roland Securities Incorporated — SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeyer Inc. — Spencer Trask & Co. Incorporated

Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day — UBS-DB Corporation — Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque Nationale de Paris — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

مكتبة الأهرام

Currency Rates

March 3, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.3775	5.6820	102.655*	56.285*	37.31y	—	6.8870*	97.47*	43.37*
Brussels (c)	33.98	82.63	14.9175	8.19	5.42*	14.54	—	14.1625	6.31
Frankfurt	2.2785	5.5410	—	54.83*	3.634x	97.44*	6.708*	94.96*	42.29*
London (z)	2.42215	—	5.5365	10.1020	1,524	5.68125	82.495	5.8335	13.0975
Milan	628.85	1524.00	275.48	150.39	—	268.20	18.4650	261.23	116.45
Paris	4.1550	10.1150	182.450*	—	6.5450x	177.700*	12.2412*	172.950*	77.200*
Zurich	2.3995	5.8387	105.47*	57.77*	0.3829*	102.71*	7.05*	—	44.2*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.3895; Escudo: 23.80; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 55.60; Schilling: 16.175; Sw. krona: 3.8520; Yen: 285.30; Belgian financial franc: 34.295.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	6 - 6½	6½- 7	2 - 2½	12½-13½
1 M.	6⅝- 6⅞	5⅝- 6¼	3⅝- 3⅞	13½-14
3 M.	7⅛- 7⅜	5⅞- 6⅛	4⅝- 4⅞	13⅝-13⅞
6 M.	7½- 8	6 - 6½	5¼- 5¾	13⅝-13⅞
1 Y.	7⅝- 8⅛	6¼- 6¾	5⅞- 6⅜	13⅝-13⅞

European Gold Market

Mar. 3, 1975

	Op.	Cl.
London	181.40	181.85
Zurich	181.75	181.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	184.68	185.64

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	99¾	100¾
Amax 8-76	99½	100¼
Amax 8¾-86	97⅛	99⅞
Asahi 10¼-80	102	103
ASEA 8½-86	92½	93½
Ashland 8-87	90	91
Aust.I.D. 10½-81	103	104
Aust-Swiss 8-87	90¾	91¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	100	101
Barclay 8¼-86	90	92
Beecham 8¼-86	83	85
Bergen 8-87	91	92
B.N.P. 9½-81	101¼	102½
Borregaard 8¼-86	93	94
Burlingt 7¾-87	87	88
CN PTT 8-86	95	96
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97¼	98¼
Carrier 8-87	89½	90½
C. Lafarge 8¼-86	92	93
Com Union 8½-86	84	86
CN Rhone 10-80/82	101¼	102¼
Cons Food 7½-91	87¼	88¼
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93¼	94¼
Copen Coun 7¼-87	85	86
Copen Tel 8½-86	94	95
Corning 8½-86	98½	99¼
Cut Ham 8-87	89¼	90¼
Dana 8-87	89	90
Denmark 9-82	101¼	102¼
Denmark 7½-90	85	86
Dow Cor 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Dupont 7½-78	99¾	100⅝
E.D.F. 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	102	103
Esso 7½-76	99	100
Esso 8-86 Nov	97	98
First Chic 7-80	94½	95¼
Gen Cable 8¼-87	89¼	90¼
Gen Mills 8-86	95½	97½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100½	101½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	87½	88½
Granges 8½-89	90½	91½
GTE 8¼-86	92	94
Haas 8-78	99½	100½
Haas 8¾-86	100	101
Helsinki 8¾-86	93½	94½
I.C.I. 7½-92	80	82
Intl Util 8¼-82	94	95
Kimberley 8½-86	99¼	100½
Monsanto 8¾-85	101	102
Motorola 8-87	94½	95¼
NrgKomBk 7½-87	88	89
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97½	98½
Ontario 8¼-86	98¼	99¼
Oslo 8½-86	93	94
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	100	101
Owens Corn 9-86	100	101
Pac.Light 9¼-87	101	102
Pac.Light 8-86	89½	90¼
Pennwalt 8-87	90	91
PhilMorris 8-78	100	101
PhilMorris 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Plessey 8½-86	73½	75½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¾	99¾
QuebecHyd 8¾-84	96	97
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	89¼	89¾
Queensld 8½-86	93	94
Ralston 7⅝-87	92	93
Rank 8¾-86	85	86
Richardson 8¼-86	99½	100½
S.A.S. 8-85	90	91
Scanraff 8½-88	96	97
Scott 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	94	95
Singer 11-77	100½	101½
Skandin 10¼-81	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-80	100	101
St. Ind. 8½-88	98½	99½
Sybron 8-87	89¼	90¼
Tenneco 7½-79	94½	95½
Tenneco 7¾-87	84¼	85¼
Textron 7¾-87	85½	86½
Tokyo Cur. 10½-81	101	102
TokyoCur 8¼-88	93	94
Transocean 8-86	95½	97¼
Transocean 7½-87	92½	93½
T.R.W. 8¾-8	94½	95¾
Union Oil 7-79	95½	96½
Union Oil 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Utah 8-87	87½	88½
Volvo 8-87	89	90
Wellcome 8¼-87	75	77
Will Glyn 8¼-87	81	83

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Am Tob 5¼-88	104	106
Ashland 5-88	78	
Beatrice 6¾-91	101½	
Beatrice 4½-92	97	
Borden 6¾-91	97½	
Borden 5-92	87½	
BroadHale 4¾-87	78	
Carnation 4-88	78	
Chevron 5-88	90½	
Chrysler 4¾-88	58	
Chrysler 5-88	52	
Cont Tel 5½-88	77	
Cumm In 6¼-88	81½	
Dart Ind 4¾-88	77	
EastKodak 4½-88	102½	
Econ Lab 4¾-87	81	
Firestone 5-88	73	
Ford 6-86	80	
Ford 5-88	70	
Gen Elec 4¼-87	72	
Gen Elec 4½-87	85	
Gen Food 4¾-87	84	
Gillette 4¾-87	88½	
Gillette 4¾-87	73	
Gould 5-87	72	
Halliburt 4¼-87	105¼	
Honeywell 6-86	78½	
ITT 4¾-87	63	
I.S.E. 4¼-88	81¼	
McDerm 4¾-87	107½	
Morgan JP 4¾-87	113	
Nabisco 5¾-88	88	
Owens Ill 4½-87	89	
Penney JC 4½-87	81	
Phil Lamp 4¾-87	87	
R.C.A. 5-88	70½	
Revlon 4¾-87	83	
Sperry 4¾-88	82	
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	82	
Texaco 4¾-88	77	
UnCarb 4¾-82	69½	
WarnLam 4½-87	83½	
WarnLam 4¼-88	80½	
Xerox 5-88	78½	

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1969=100)

	Med.	Long
Yesterday	96.90	87.84
Previous	96.80	87.84

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

The accounts for the year 1974, reviewed by the Board of Directors of CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE at its meeting on February 26 show—after deduction of overall expenses, amortizations, reserves and taxes—a profit of Fr.35,679,593 compared with Fr.45,017,540 in 1973.

This profit has been obtained:

—after deduction from the net profit of Fr.5,842,009, for the payment of the exceptional tax surcharge imposed in 1974 by the anti-inflation plan;

—after the realization of net long-term transfers of capital gains in the amount of Fr.4,309,454, compared with Fr.11,570,010 in 1973.

—after provision for portfolio depreciation in the amount of Fr.12,039,506, compared with Fr.11,000,119 in 1973.

The balance sheet as of December 31, 1974 shows a total of Fr.20,709,577,000 with clients' deposits amounting to Fr.9,789,000,000.

The Board of Directors has decided to propose to the Ordinary General Meeting, which will be convened April 30, 1975, the payment of a global dividend sum of Fr.34,113,669, to be distributed on the basis of Fr.7 per share plus a fiscal credit (tax payable in advance to the Public Treasury) of Fr.3.50. For the 1973 Financial Year, the global dividend sum amounted to Fr.21,702,303, or Fr.6.30 per share, plus a fiscal credit of Fr.3.15.

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—74/75— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
6¼	JerCe pf9.36		z20	86	86	86	+ 1½
9¾	JerCen pf 4		z20	37	37	37	
6½	JewelC 1.20	8	54	23¾	22¾	23¾	+ ¾
1⅛	Jewelcor	2	9	3⅛	3	3	
3⅝	JimWalr .80	7	140	27¾	26½	27	— ⅛
7	JimW pf1.60		21	32⅛	31¾	32	+ ⅛
3¾	JHanS 1.52e		22	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
6¾	JHanI 1.86e		10	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
4⅞	JhnMan 1.20	8	131	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
2¼	JohnJn .80a	34	300	94⅞	93¼	94⅞	+ ⅞
6¼	JohnCon .80	12	x52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4½	JosLogn .40	7	131	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	+ 1⅛
	Jorgen 1.50b	3	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
9¾	Jostens .30	7	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
5	JoyMfg 1.50	11	35	47¾	46¾	47⅜	+ ⅝
2⅝	Justice Mtg	12	15	3½	3¾	3½	+ ⅛
2	KaisrAl 1.30	3	6	18	18	18	+ ¼
8⅝	Ka- 57pf4.75		1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ 1⅛
4	KaisCem .50	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
0¼	KaiCe pf1.37		2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
7⅞	KanebMill .80	3	47	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
6	KCtyPL 2.20	8	11	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	KC Soutn 1r	4	7	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
8	KC Sou pf 1		z260	10	10	10	— 1
1⅛	KanGEl 1.56	8	72	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
3⅝	KanNe 1.32b	7	5	16½	16⅜	16½	
4½	KanPLt 1.52	9	x16	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
2	Katy Ind	4	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ½
9⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
2⅝	KaufBrd .16		227	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
7½	Kawecki .40	4	x23	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
8⅛	KayserR .60	14	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	KeeneCp .20	5	40	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅜	Keller .50	5	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
0½	Kellogg .60	16	95	16	15⅝	16	
6½	Kellwood .80	4	22	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	Kennmt 1.40	5	3	30¼	30	30¼	
5⅝	Kennect 2.60	7	722	34⅝	33⅝	34⅜	+ 1⅛
7⅛	KyUtil 1.74	10	26	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
7⅞	KerrMcGe 1	15	150	72⅞	71⅝	71⅞	+ ½
2⅝	KeystCon 1a	2	4	17	16⅞	17	
8⅛	Kidde .80	4	89	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
8⅝	KimbCl 1.60	7	x285	27⅞	26⅞	27¼	+ ¼
4	KingDSt .40	7	197	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
9⅞	KirschCo .90	7	17	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
3⅛	KLM Airlin		4	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅝
3⅝	KnightRid .54	11	36	24½	23⅞	24⅛	+ 1
3½	Koehrg .30p		22	7⅛	7	7	
8½	Koeh pf2.75		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
6	Kopers 7.40	5	24	45	44⅜	44⅝	— ⅝
2⅛	Koppr pf 4		z40	48¼	48	48	
9⅝	Kraftco 1.92	12	112	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞	
8¼	KresgeS .22	19	1024	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
7½	Kroehler .80	16	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	Kroger .36	6	139	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	Kysor .40	3	x9	6⅛	6	6	

L

—74/75— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
1⅛	LacGas 1.56	8	4	16	16	16	— ⅛
1⅛	LamSess 1b	3	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
7⅝	LaneBry .72	6	13	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
5⅛	LatrobS .10r	5	23	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	LearSieg .28	5	84	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	LarS pf2.25		12	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
0	Leaswy .60b	6	30	15	15	15	+ ⅛
7½	LeedsN .50	6	45	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	Leesona .60	3	82	11⅛	10¼	11⅛	+ 1½
8	LehPCf .80	5	21	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ½
½	LehVal Ind	6	32	15-16	⅞	15-16	
6¼	LV In pf1.50		1	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ½
7⅛	Lehmn .72e		105	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
2⅛	Lennar Crp	9	21	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
9	Lenox .72	8	x4	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
3½	LevFd Cap		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅞	LeyFin .75a		1	12½	12½	12½	
2⅛	LeviStra .48	6	52	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ½
1⅛	Levitz Furn	8	123	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2	LFE Co	6	15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	LOF 1.60	7	28	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
6	LOF pf4.75		3	53⅛	53½	53⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	LibbMcNL	4	47	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	5	15	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
1⅛	Librty Loan		10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	LiggMy 2.50	9	29	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
5⅛	LillyEli 1.10	29	397	75⅜	74⅝	75⅛	+ ⅛
9	LincNat 1.40	10	206	32½	31	31¾	+ 1
8½	LincNt pf 3		22	64	63	63⅝	+ 3⅜
2⅛	LincPl 1.74a		2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
	Lionel Corp	9	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	Littonin .13t		369	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	Litton pfc pf		9	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
9	Litton pfB 2		37	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¾
⅜	LMt Inv	4	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	1149	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	— ½
10⅝	Loews 1.20	5	938	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
2⅝	LomaFin .36		162	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
1⅛	LomM 3.39e	5	44	18⅝	17⅞	18⅞	+ 1
4⅛	Londont .40e	4	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅝	LoneStInd 1	6	x95	14⅝	14	14½	
16⅛	LoneSG 1.60	8	65	27⅞	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
9⅛	LngIsLt 1.46	7	133	14⅛	14	14⅛	
13	LIL pfN 13		z3980	112½	111	112	— 1½
10⅝	LongDrg .68	28	24	61⅜	61	61⅜	+ ⅞
1⅞	Loral Corp	8	249	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅝
16⅛	LaLand 1.12	7	787	22½	21½	21⅞	— ¾
6⅞	LaPacif .20	6	207	12⅝	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅞
16½	LouisGs 1.84	10	83	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	Lowenstn 1	3	15	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	LTV Corp	2	391	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	+ ½
9⅝	LTV Cp AA		1	18	18	18	
35⅛	LTVCp pf 5		4	58	57½	57⅛	—
29⅛	Lubrizol 1	20	537	49⅝	48⅛	49⅝	+ 1⅜
7⅛	LuckyStr .64	10	797	12⅝	11½	12	+ ⅞
7⅛	Ludlow 1.08	6	24	10⅝	10½	10½	— 1⅛
16	LukenSt 1.40	6	279	26	24½	26	+ 1
5	LykYng .75e	1	267	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	Lykes pf2.50		22	33	32⅞	32⅞	
3	LyncCSy .40	8	30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼

M

—74/75— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
5⅛	MacAF .60b	4	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
1	MacDonal		13	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2⅝	Macke .30	7	x2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
3	Macmill .25	4	452	5⅞	4⅞	5⅝	+ ⅜
9	Mcml pf1.20		1	12	12	12	
10⅛	Macy 1.10	6	34	18	17⅝	18	+ 1
5⅛	MadFd .60e		106	8⅞	8½	8½	+ ⅛
3⅛	MadSq Gar		11	5	5	5	
2½	MagicCf .32	24	22	4⅞	4½	4½	+ ⅛
3⅛	Magvox .15p		19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	Mallory 1	6	37	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12	MalHyd .44b	15	3	24	24	24	+ ⅛
1⅛	Manhat Ind		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅞	Manowr .88	3	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
19½	MfrHan 1.72	7	111	30½	30	30⅛	
14	MAPCO .70	14	574	31⅛	30	31⅛	+ 1⅛
4⅛	Marathn Mf	5	84	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
25½	MaraO 1.80a	6	425	33⅞	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	Marcor 1	5	306	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅞
35½	Marcr pf AA2		6	39	39	39	+ 2⅞
6½	Maremt .40	12	217	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
13⅝	MarMid 1.80	6	x105	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
11½	MarionL .48	15	83	23	21¼	23	+ 1⅜
10½	Marlen 1.20	19	216	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+ 1⅛
12½	Marley .60	9	22	22⅞	22½	22½	
5⅝	Marqtt .50e	5	7	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
6½	Marriot .52t	16	1601	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
12½	MarshF 1.24	8	13	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
12½	MartMa 1.30	5	152	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ ½
10½	MridCup 1.54	7	12	15	14⅝	14⅝	
9	MascoCp .32	18	85	29⅞	28⅜	29⅛	+ ⅝
14⅛	Masonite .54	17	182	22	21½	22	+ ½
13⅛	MassyF .80a	4	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
7⅛	MasMf 1.72e	8	67	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
11⅛	MasCo 1.58e		41	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	MasInc 1.02		11	12	12	12	+ ⅛
11⅛	MatsuE .29e	8	10	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛

—74/75— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
28½	16	MayDSt 1.60	8	44	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
25	18	MayD pf1.80		4	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	MayerOs .92	6	64	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅜
7	3⅝	MaysJW .50	6	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
28⅛	16	Maytg 1.30a	16	27	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
37⅝	19⅛	MCA Inc 1	7	546	38½	37	38⅛	+ 1⅛
14	7	McCord .96	4	24	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
16½	1⅝	McCror .90p		24	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
107⅛	48⅝	McDer 1.20	8	123	71	69½	70	+ ⅝
63	21¼	McDonalds	24	922	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅜
20⅝	7⅝	McDonD .40	4	261	12⅛	11⅛	12	+ ⅝
23⅝	11⅛	McGEd 1.50	12	796	13⅛	12	12⅝	— ½
9⅛	5⅝	McGrwH .56	7	40	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅝	12⅝	M GH pf1.20		2	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
3	1	McGrg Don	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
62⅝	18	McIntyre	9	x200	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅝
35⅛	9½	McKee .88a	6	17	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
49⅛	15⅝	McLean .72	5	25	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
17⅛	12⅝	McLouf 1.60	4	57	15⅛	14⅞	15	
16⅞	6⅞	McNell .80	6	2	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	MeadCp 1.20	3	59	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
41	27½	Mea pfA2.80		2	33½	33	33½	
41	26	Mea pfB2.80		1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
28¼	12⅛	Medusa 1.40	9	x2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
27⅛	1⅛	MEI Cp	6	10	2⅛	2	2⅛	
11⅞	4⅝	MelvllSh .48	10	208	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅝
7½	2⅛	Menasc .12t	11	5	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Meredith .70	4	19	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
16½	6⅛	MerrLyn .56	15	572	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
45	28⅛	MercStr .80	9	7	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅜
86	46⅝	Merck 1.40	27	x374	75	74⅝	76	+ 1⅛
43⅞	10⅛	MesaPet .05	59	246	23⅝	22⅝	23	
10⅞	6⅛	Mesabi 1.04e	6	42	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
32½	9⅝	MGM 2.50e	6	101	31¼	30⅛	30⅞	+ 1
		MGM wi		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
10⅛	4¼	Metrom .50	9	527	9⅝	8⅞	9	+ ⅞
47⅝	29	MetE pf3.90		y170	41½	40½	40½	— ½
88⅝	55½	MetE pf7.68		y100	69	69	69	+ 2½
45½	6⅝	MGIC In .10	8	347	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
16½	8	MichGs 1.10	8	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	8¼	Microdot .60	4	66	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
21	7⅞	Microw .79t	7	48	14	12½	14	+ 1⅛
17⅝	9⅛	MidC TI 1.04	8	x35	13½	13	13⅛	
18	9⅝	MidSOt 1.26	7	301	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	1⅛	Midind Mtg	7	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	8⅜	MidldRoss 1	4	65	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
34⅛	13⅝	MilesLb 1.28	7	169	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	4	MlltBrd .36a	7	56	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
80⅛	43	MinMM 1.35	21	946	56	54⅞	55⅞	+ 1⅞
19⅝	12⅝	MinnPL 1.46	9	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
14	9	MirroAl .96	7	3	10⅛	10½	10½	
21	4⅞	MissnEq .28	6	29	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
24⅛	14	MissRiv 1.20	4	51	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅝
15½	10	MoPac pf 1		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	14½	MoPICe 1.60	6	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅝	MoPSv .84b	6	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
56½	30⅝	MobilOl 3.40	4	488	42½	41⅝	42	+ ⅝
8⅛	1½	Mobil Home		25	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
21	8⅝	Mohas 1.20	14	x25	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1	Mohk Data		69	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	8¼	MohkRub 1	9	x3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
28	13½	Molycrp .40	5	27	21⅛	20	21⅛	+ 1⅛
37⅛	24⅜	Moly pf2.50		2	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅜
15⅛	8½	MonarchM 1	4	334	12⅛	11	11⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Mongrm Ind	3	36	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	MonrEq .44	9	368	9⅝	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
69½	39⅝	Monsan 2.40	6	391	54⅝	52⅝	54⅛	+ ⅞
77⅝	45½	Mons pf2.75		15	60⅛	59	59⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	21⅝	MonDU 2.08	7	17	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	20¼	MonPw 1.80	8	53	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
23½	17⅛	MonSt 1.80a		45	22½	22	22	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	MONY .72e	9	86	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
46⅝	12⅝	MoorMc 1.40	4	75	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
69½	40⅝	Morgan 1.80	14	119	60	59⅛	59⅝	— ⅝
29⅛	11⅛	MorrsKn .88	5	36	17	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	1⅛	MorseEl Pd		6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	MorseS .61e	7	x177	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	1	MtgeTr Am		19	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
22	19	MorNor .88	8	196	14⅛	13⅛	14½	+ 1
61⅞	31⅛	Motorola .70	19	261	47	45⅛	47	+ 1⅜
34⅝	25⅝	MtFuel 1.20	13	87	31⅛	29⅝	30	— ⅞
24⅛	15½	MtStTel 1.32	9	10	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
8½	4	Munford .36	5	31	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Munfd pf.40		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Munsng 1.88	46	6	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	MurphC 1.20	5	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	14⅝	MurpOil .60	4	134	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
26	10⅝	MurryOh 1	4	19	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
17	11⅛	MutlOm 1.32		34	15⅝	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
13⅝	3⅝	MyersL .60	8	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

N

—74/75— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
43	21½	Nabisco 2.30	12	x181	33⅝	32⅛	33½	+ 1⅛
31⅛	13	NalcoCh .60	19	22	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4	NarcoScl .60	9	15	7⅞	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
44⅝	15	NashuaC .60	6	103	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
21⅝	6⅝	NatAirl .50	5	731	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ 1⅛
14⅛	7⅝	N Avia .69e		160	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅝
12⅝	4½	NatCan .53	5	65	11⅝	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
24	15½	N Can pf1.50		11	21⅝	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
47½	25½	N Chem .28	29	74	41	39½	41	+ 1⅜
13	4⅝	NatCityL .90		x4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
43½	26⅝	NatDet 2.52	5	6	34½	34⅛	34⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	NatDist 1.20	4	187	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	16⅛	NatFuelG 2	6	17	20⅝	20	20	
14⅝	8	NatGyp 1.05	8	37	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
4½	1⅛	Nat Homes		40	35	3⅛	3⅛	
5¼	3⅛	NatInd .20	3	56	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
8½	6	NatInd pf.60		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	⅝	NatMtge Fd		38	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
32½	22½	N Pres 1.10a	4	x9	29	28⅝	28⅝	
34½	5⅝	Nat Semicn	15	2341	22⅛	19⅝	22⅛	+ 2⅝
11½	5⅝	N Svcind .72	6	45	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—
20⅝	10⅛	N Stand .90	4	22	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ⅝
56½	29½	N Starch .80	15	8	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	20⅝	NatStl 2.50e	4	52	37⅝	37	37½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Nat Tea		22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
80⅛	30⅝	Natoma 1.20	3	116	43⅝	42⅛	42½	+ ⅜
40½	13⅝	NCR Cp .72	7	353	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ ½
11⅛	5½	Neptune .40	8	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24	12	NevPw 1.40	5	29	17⅛	17	17	
22⅝	21	NevP pf2.30		z400	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	12	NEngEl 1.78	7	136	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ¼
15⅝	8⅝	NEnGE 1.28	7	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	21½	N EngT 2.36	10	13	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ½
12⅝	7⅝	Newhall .36	9	24	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
36⅝	16⅛	Newmt 1.60	5	214	21⅛	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	15	NYSEG 2.28	6	61	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
48	33	NYSE pf3.75		z100	41	41	41	+ 2
14⅛	7⅝	NiaMP 1.18	6	155	10⅝	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
42½	28	NiaM pf 3.40		z250	33	32	33	+ 2
19½	10⅛	NiaShr 1.03e		7	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11	NL Ind 1	4	111	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
21⅛	8⅛	NLT Cp .60	7	267	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
80⅛	50⅛	NorfkWn 5	6	83	67⅝	66⅛	67⅛	+ 1
18½	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	7	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
21⅞	10	Norris 1.12	5	51	15⅞	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
43	15	NoACoal .80	9	26	26⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	6⅛	NoAMt 2.01e	4	111	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
23	11⅛	NoAPhi 1.20	6	4	16⅛	16	16⅛	
4	2⅛	NoCAir .10a	5	106	3⅛	3	3⅛	
1⅞	11-16	NoCeAir wt		38	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5½	NoestUt 1.02	6	253	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7½	NoCenGs .68	8	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅛	5	vjNoCen Ry		z20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅛	15	NoliGas 1.92	8	43	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅝
25	17⅝	NoliG pf1.90		12	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	NIndPS 1.36	8	44	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
56⅞	38⅛	NNGs 3.16a	5	75	53⅛	52⅝	53⅛	+ ½
26⅝	15⅛	NoStPw 1.84	9	88	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
48	36	NSPw pf3.60		z100	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
8⅞	2⅛	Northgt .65e	7	32	4	4	4	+ ⅛
29⅞	15½	Northrp 1.60	5	148	26⅞	25	26½	+ ⅝
27⅛	10⅝	NwstAirl .45	6	1654	19	17⅝	19	+ 1⅛
65⅝	23⅛	NwtBnc 1.60	8	264	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
28½	17⅞	NwE cf1.20e	4	19	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
28⅝	14⅞	NwtInd 1.20	3	137	26½	25⅝	25⅝	+ 1⅛
13⅝	6⅛	NwstInd wt		30	13⅛	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
84½	50	NwInd pfA5		3	78½	75	78½	+ 1
85	51½	NwInd pfC5		20	79	76	79	+ 4¼
24½	8⅛	NwML 1.63e	6	41	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅛
44⅝	24⅝	NwtStl 2.40a	9	9	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅜
29⅛	19⅛	Norton 1.70	5	16	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
18½	8½	NortSim .40	10	225	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
39½	19	NortS pf1.60		19	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
19½	10⅛	NucorCp .24	3	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	12½	NVF 5.40t	1	24	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½

O

—74/75— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
13	5	Oak Ind .40	3	14	8⅛	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	OakliteP .84	7	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	OcciPet .25e	3	639	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
50⅝	34	OccidPf pf 4		6	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	+ 1
49⅝	31	OcciP pf3.60		23	47⅝	47½	47½	
27½	19⅛	OcciP pf2.16		1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
28½	11½	OgdenCp 1	4	128	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
31	22⅛	Ogdn pf1.87		4	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	10⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	58	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
105½	102	OhE pf 10.76		z120	104⅝	103½	104½	— ⅛
99	61	OPwB pf7.60		z140	72	72	72	+ 2
24½	15	OklaGE 1.40	11	23	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
11½	9	OklGE pf.80		z280	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
23½	14½	OklaNG 1.60	9	6	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13	OlinCp 1.20	4	84	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
21⅝	10⅛	Olinkraft 1	4	19	15½	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Omark .50	3	24	9½	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
13	6½	Oneida .76	5	5	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅜
14½	9	Opelika 1	7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	9	22	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Orange .12	8	177	6½	5⅛	6½	+ 1⅛
42	21⅛	OtisElv 2.20	5	86	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	10	OutMar 1.20	8	50	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	6⅛	OutletCo .70	4	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19½	9	OvernitT .88	4	20	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
26⅝	8¼	OverShip .15	4	177	12½	11½	12⅛	+ 1
51⅝	25⅛	OwenCn .86	16	26	37½	36⅛	37½	+ 1
42⅞	28⅝	OwenIll 1.72	7	45	39⅝	38½	38½	— ⅛

P - Q

—74/75— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
15⅛	10½	PacAS 1.20a		10	13⅛	13⅛	13½	
24⅞	17	PacGas 1.88	7	130	22⅛	21⅛	22	
21⅛	13⅞	PacLtg 1.68	8	33	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	27⅝	PacPetrl .75	9	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25½	13⅛	PacPw 1.60	9	71	18⅝	18	18⅛	
17⅛	12	PacTT 1.20	9	26	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
12	8	PacTin .80a	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	1⅝	Paine Webb		32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
13⅛	6⅞	PalW pf1.30		11	12⅛	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
5	2½	PalmBc 25	3	156	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	2⅝	Pamida Inc	9	429	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	PanAm Air		3145	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
38¼	19½	PanhEP 2	7	43	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Paprcft .60b	5	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Pargas .98	7	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	12⅛	ParHan 1.12	5	4	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
21⅝	11⅛	ParkPen .64	7	20	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ¾
24⅞	9⅝	Pasco Inc	6	221	16½	15⅝	16	— ⅛
72⅝	5½	Payl nw .20	7	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
32	8⅝	PeabGa .08r	11	209	17⅛	15⅝	17⅛	+ 2
4⅛	1	Penn Cent		368	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	PennDix .24	4	25	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
6⅛	1⅛	Penn Fruit		8	3	3	3	
79⅛	35	Penney 1.16	19	271	57⅝	54⅝	57⅛	+ 2⅝
23	13	PaPwLt 1.80	6	125	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
119	101	PaPLt pf 13		z240	120	119	120	+ 1½
106	72	PaPL pf8.70		z260	91	90	90	— 1½
104½	70	PaPL pf8.60		z10	90½	90½	90½	— 1½
102⅝	67	PaPL pf8.40		z20	86⅛	86½	86½	— 1½
57½	43	PaPL pf4.50		z10	50	50	50	
55⅝	41	PaPL pf4.40		z50	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	Pennwlt 1.26	8	167	22⅝	21⅛	22⅛	+ 1⅛
40	29	Penwl pf2.50		17	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ½
22⅛	15⅛	Penwl pf1.60		23	21¼	21	21¼	— ⅛
30½	12⅝	Pennzol 1.20	6	177	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	PeopDrg .20	9	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
34½	23	PeopGs 2.68	6	18	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
71⅝	29⅛	PepsiCo 1.40	14	181	53½	51⅞	53½	+ 1½
40	15⅝	PerkElm .28	27	x245	27	25⅛	26⅝	+ 1⅛
25⅝	15⅝	PetInc 1.40	7	35	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
15⅛	10⅛	Petinc pf 1		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14½	9	Petinc pf.80		1	12½	12½	12½	
16½	6	PeterPl .80	20	12	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ½
50	29⅝	PetrieStr .80	17	25	47	47	47	— ⅛
15⅞	7½	Petrolan .44	7	x78	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅞
33⅝	16½	Petrol pf1.37		1	30	30	30	+ 1
27⅛	14⅛	Petrim 2.81e		11	18½	18⅛	18½	
45	21⅛	Pfizer .76a	18	925	35⅛	33⅞	35⅛	+ 1
49⅝	25½	PhelpD 2.20	5	49	32⅝	31½	32⅛	+ ⅛
19½	9⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	7	135	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
97½	70	PhilE pf9.50		z170	87⅞	87	87⅞	
107	63½	PhilE pf8.75		z150	82½	81	81½	+ 1
99	54⅛	PhilE pf7.80		z50	72	72	72	— ½
59	36	PhilE pf4.68		z50	45	45	45	— ½
56	34½	PhilE pf4.40		z150	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
54½	32	PhilE pf4.30		z150	39	39	39	
47½	30½	PhilE pf3.80		z30	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
61⅝	34⅛	PhilMorr .90	15	773	46⅞	44⅝	46⅝	+ 2½
6⅛	1⅝	Philips Ind		16	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
11⅛	5	Phil Ind pf 1		9	8⅛	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
71⅛	31⅝	PhilPet 1.60	8	237	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	PhilVnH .40	26	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	5⅝	Pickwk 1.29t	6	34	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	8⅝	PiedNG 1.28	5	7	12	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅜
6⅛	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	10	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
51	31⅝	Pllsbry 1.80	10	383	50⅝	50	50⅛	+ 1⅛
25	13½	PionNG 1.28	9	61	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅛	PitneyB .60	8	178	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅝
16⅛	12⅝	PittFrg .88b	20	26	14⅛	14	14⅛	
46½	23⅛	Pittston .80a	6	372	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	12	Pizza Hut	11	613	22⅝	20⅝	22½	+ 1⅝
3⅛	1⅛	Plan Resrch	7	31	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6½	2	Playboy .12	6	23	3	3	3	
18⅛	6⅝	Plessey .93e	5	236	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅝
20	3⅛	PNB M .96e	6	21	5	4⅞	4⅞	
88½	14½	Polaroid .32	25	1203	21⅞	21	21½	+ ⅜
43⅛	3⅝	Ponderosa	5	1376	8⅝	7⅝	8½	+ ⅝
21⅝	8½	PopeTa .60b	5	9	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅝	Portec 1b	5	59	18⅞	17⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅛	PortGE 1.58	8	53	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
35⅛	20¼	Potlatch 1.40	5	35	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	PotmEl 1.16	7	64	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
56⅛	48½	PotEl pf5.50		z500	55	53	53	— 1½
54½	37	PotEl pf4.50		z100	49⅝	49½	49⅝	+ ⅛
49	33	PotEl pf4.04		z400	42½	42½	42½	— 1½
35⅝	23½	PotEl pf2.44		1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
28⅞	20	PPGInd 1.70	6	78	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅝
9	5⅛	Premier .32	6	16	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Premr pf.90		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
13½	8⅝	Premr pf.90		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
185½	67	ProctGam 2	22	319	95½	94⅛	95⅛	+ 1
8⅛	5½	ProdRsh .30	4	16	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅝	ProlerInt 1a	2	9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
10	3⅝	PSA Inc	12	110	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
17⅛	9⅛	PSvCol 1.20	8	71	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
21	10½	PSvEG 1.72	7	152	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
92½	68⅛	PSEG pf7.70		z120	76	76	76	— 2
91	54	PSEG pf7.40		z10	75½	75½	75½	
17⅝	11⅛	PSEG pf1.40		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	23⅝	PSvInd 2.56	9	46	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
47	36½	PSInd pf3.50		z100	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—
14⅝	10½	PSInd pf1.08		z10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
19⅝	10	PSvNH 1.64	6	32	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅝
12½	10⅛	PSvNM 1.20	7	83	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	2⅛	Pubickr .19t	7	896	9	7⅞	8⅞	+ ⅝
7⅛	2⅝	Puebloin .30	4	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	PR Cem .12		6	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅛	PugSPL 1.98	6	23	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
80½	35⅝	Pullmn 1.70	8	234	47⅝	45⅛	47⅝	+ 2⅛
13	7⅛	PurexCp .88	7	22	11⅛	11	11⅛	
20	13	Purex pf1.35		1	17	17	17	
6	1	Purifn Fash		33	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
32½	13½	Purolatr .96	9	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	11	QuakOat .90	11	424	18⅛	16⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
30	13⅝	QuakStO .64	11	78	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅞
12⅝	3⅛	Questor .25r		12	6	5⅞	5⅞	

R

—74/75— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
46⅞	29	RalstonP .90	15	164	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅞
8⅝	2	Ramada .12	9	412	4	3⅞	4	
15	7⅛	Ranco In .92	6	14	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
17	5	RapidAm 1	8	331	6½	6	6½	+ ⅝
50	14⅛	Rap Irpf2.25		5	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— 2½
23½	14⅝	Raybest 1.50	4	11	22½	21½	22½	+ 1⅛
14	6⅛	Raymint .40	6	16	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
37⅝	20	Raythen .80	8	301	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅞
21½	9⅛	RCA 1	10	800	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
61⅛	38	RCA cvpf 4		20	48	46½	47⅛	+ 1½
3½	1	vjReadg Co		35	3	3	3	+ ¼
3½	⅞	vjReadg 1pf		20	3	2⅝	3	+ ½
3⅝	¼	vjReadg 2pf		5	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
45⅝	11⅛	RdgBate .35	7	123	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	1⅛	Redman Ind		59	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
20⅛	6⅝	ReeceCp .74	5	14	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
21½	8½	Reed Tool	10	32	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	
22	15⅛	Reeves 1.80	4	8	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
17⅞	7⅛	ReichCh .60	3	77	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ½
8⅛	3⅝	Reliab St .60	4	8	5⅞	5½	5½	
23⅝	9⅛	RelianEl .90	5	90	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
11⅞	4⅝	ReliaGrp .40		25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	12⅛	ReG pfC2.60		8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Republic Cp	4	109	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
17⅛	8	RepFinS .80	5	17	11	11	11	
14⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		27	2½	2⅜	2½	
29⅞	20⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	205	28	27⅝	28	+ ½
9⅛	3⅝	RsrvOil .12	7	167	7½	7	7⅛	— ½
20⅛	12	RetailCred 2	8	3	18	18	18	
31⅞	11	RevcoDS .32	14	103	27½	27	27¼	+ ½
13⅛	5⅝	RevCop .25e	3	334	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅜
62⅛	38⅝	Revlon 1.20	17	151	63	60⅛	63	+ 2⅝
4⅛	2⅛	Rexham .20	4	48	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ¼
20⅛	10⅝	Rexnrd 1.12	6	58	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	22	Rexn pf2.36		2	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
56⅝	37¼	ReyInd 2.88	7	680	51⅛	50⅝	51	+ ½
63	35½	ReyIn pf2.25		18	55½	54⅛	55	+ ½
26⅛	13⅛	ReynMet 1a	3	138	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
64	42½	ReyM pf4.50		5	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞	— ⅛
10¼	3⅞	RaySec .50a	14	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Richardsn 1	4	15	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
30⅝	13⅝	RichMer .64	10	125	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Richmnd .60	8	38	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ½
15⅝	9½	RiegelT 1.20		19	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
16⅛	7⅛	RioGran .60	5	x18	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
10½	7	RioGr pf.80		x8	9	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅝	2½	RiteAid .12	13	326	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
25⅝	10¼	RivianF .90	10	49	18½	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
17½	8⅛	Robshaw .90	9	13	11½	11	11⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	12⅝	Robrtsn 1.30	6	4	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
25½	8⅛	Robins .24a	4	230	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅜
20½	10	RochG 1.24b	8	34	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
20	8⅝	RochTel .76	9	42	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Rockowr .44	3	22	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	18	RockwInt 2	5	149	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
72⅛	48	Rkint pf4.75		7	56	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅜
25½	16	Rkint pf1.35		3	18⅛	18½	18⅛	— 1½
94⅛	43⅝	RohmH 1.28	11	134	63⅝	62	63⅝	+ 1⅛
20½	8	Rohrind .90	5	59	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅝	6⅝	Rollinsin .25	14	120	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
9½	4⅛	Ronson .28	9	5	7	7	7	
16½	8⅝	Roper 1.10	4	21	13⅛	12½	13	+ ⅜
29⅛	12⅛	RorerA .90	13	17	24⅝	24	24⅛	
41½	16⅝	Rosario .40b	16	x68	38⅝	37⅝	38½	+ 1⅛
18½	6⅝	RoyCCol .64	8	44	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
36	22⅛	RoyID 2.71e	3	354	36½	35⅝	36⅛	+ 1⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Royllnd .45t	8	26	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
12	3	RTE Cp .16	5	44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37⅝	9⅝	Rubbrm .36	22	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅛	Rucker .05e	7	84	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
11	5½	RussTog .76	4	51	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	3	Ryder Sys	5	696	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛

S

—74/75— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
47⅞	23⅛	SabineR .56	9	12	29¼	28½	28½	— ½
3½	1⅝	Safegrd Ind	18	18	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
43⅞	29⅝	Safewy 1.80	13	233	40⅝	39½	40⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	2⅝	Saga Corp	4	59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
44	27⅛	StJoeM 2.20	4	x43	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	+ 1
13⅝	8⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	0	3	11⅛	1	11	— ⅛
35½	21⅛	StLSaF 2.50	5	11	27½	26⅝	27	
12½	9	StPaulS .96a		21	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
37⅛	18	StRegP 1.40	5	199	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Salant .24b	3	5	4	4	4	
16	10	SanDGs 1.20	6	125	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	1⅞	Sandrs Asso		335	5⅝	4½	5⅛	+ ⅝
14	7⅛	Sangamo .70	5	26	11⅝	11⅛	11½	
13⅝	5½	SJuanR .80t	6	31	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
36	21½	SFeInd 1.80	6	295	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
50⅛	13	SanFeInt .30	9	191	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅜
8	4⅛	SargWel .40	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12½	2⅛	Saul RIEst	6	83	3⅝	3½	3½	
13⅝	6⅛	SavanE .84r	5	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	Sav A Stop		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	SavODr .15e	7	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6	1⅛	SavinB Mch		182	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Saxon Ind	4	955	2⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
9	2	SCA Svc	6	1227	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
8⅛	2	Schaefer Cp	4	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅝
73⅞	41½	SchergPl .80	27	161	62	61⅝	61½	
57⅞	13⅛	SchlitzBr .68	15	748	25¼	23⅝	25	+ 2⅛
133⅞	73	Sch'umb .90	25	32	100	98⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	SCM Cp .88	3	259	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	5	9	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅝	ScottFd .64	4	6	14	13⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	8½	ScottFetz 1	7	247	12⅞	11⅛	12⅝	+ 1½
10⅛	6⅛	ScottFor .68	5	35	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9½	ScottPap .48	8	210	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	3⅝	Scottys .10	7	7	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
16½	7	ScovilMfg 1	6	70	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	24	Scovil pf2.50		5	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	ScudDuoVt		124	5	4⅞	5	
8½	6	Scud pf.87k		10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ½
18⅛	9⅛	SeaCont .20	3	79	12⅛	12	12	
34⅛	19⅛	SeabCL 2.20	4	84	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	SeabWA .14t	9	270	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
47⅝	24½	Seagram .80	5	6	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3	Seagrv .25p	5	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13½	6⅝	SealdPw .72	6	7	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
28⅛	14⅛	SearleG .46	15	2336	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ 1
90⅞	41½	Sears 1.60a	16	564	63⅞	61⅞	63⅞	+ 2⅛
3½	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		76	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
66⅛	16⅞	Sedcoinc .13e	9	109	26⅞	26	26⅛	— ⅜
6½	2⅝	SvcCpInt .10	4	12	4⅛		4⅛	
13½	5⅛	Servomt .60	4	80	7⅝	7⅛	7½	
8⅝	3½	Shakspre .28	6	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅞	5⅝	Shapell .10	4	29	9	8⅞	8⅞	
72⅞	30½	ShellOil 2.60	5	738	43⅞	42⅞	43⅛	+ 1
24½	11⅛	ShellT 1.10e	3	4	23⅛	23	23	— 1½
9	4	ShellrGl .55	4	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
49⅝	25⅛	SherwW 2.20	6	131	40	39⅛	40	+ 1
68	52	Shr W pf4.40		210	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅝	SierrPac .52	6	30	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
22⅛	12⅝	SignalCo .90	2	295	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	29	Signal pf2.20		3	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Signal pf		1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
42½	18½	SignodeCp 1	9	171	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	SimPre .11e	8	34	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
21⅞	9½	Simm .88a	9	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
39	6⅛	SimpPat .33	16	x104	13⅛	12⅞	13	
41	9½	SingerCo .40		502	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ 1
54⅛	26⅝	Singr pf3.50		32	32	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	skaggCo .60	9	35	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
73	44⅛	Skelly 1.20a	6	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
18	6⅛	Skil Corp	29	26	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	
21⅝	10¼	Skyline .24	38	139	17⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
14½	6⅝	SmithAO .78	84	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ½
22⅛	10⅛	SmithInt .24	10	241	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
54⅞	30⅛	Smithkline 2	14	43	53⅛	52⅝	53⅝	+ 1½
16⅛	6⅛	SmithTr .45	4	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	8⅝	Smucker .80	9	4	14	14	14	
17⅞	5½	SolaBas .60	4	145	8⅝	—	—⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Sonesta Int	5	21	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	4⅝	SonyCp .02h	18	4546	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	26⅝	SooLin 4.50e	6	8	33⅝	32⅞	3 8	4
8	4	SOS Con .34	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18½	8⅛	SCarEG 1.48	9	359	14½	14⅛	14½	
19½	9½	SoJerin 1.56	7	x3	13⅝	13½	13½	
15½	6⅝	Southdown	4	116	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
28	15⅝	Sdwn pf1.80		87	24	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
34½	9	SoestBkg .80	8	x91	14	13½	13½	
15	5½	SoeatPS .96r	4	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅞	14⅝	SoCalE 1.68	5	436	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	7⅞	SouthCo 1.40	7	1503	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
34	22	SoInGE 2.28	7	2	26½	26½	25⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	27⅛	SoNRes 1.65	8	75	48⅛	47	47⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	25½	SoNETl 2.84	9	21	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
40½	25	Sou Pac 2.24	7	114	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	
52⅛	32½	Sou Ry 2.12	8	203	44½	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅜
53⅝	35	SouRy pfA 3		5	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+ 1
6⅝	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.0		9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	16½	SouUGs 1.60	7	11	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ½
22⅛	13⅛	Southld .40b	12	195	21⅝	21	21	— ⅜
10⅛	3⅝	SwstFor .20	4	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22⅛	11⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		12	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	SwstPSv .90	8	272	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3-32	3-64	SwstPSvc rt		4761	3-64	1-32	1-32	— 1-64
8⅛	4	Sparton .24	5	44	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	SperryHut 1	6	6	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
37	26	Sprry H pf 3		7	33	32½	33	+ 1
44⅝	23⅛	SperryR .76	9	340	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅞
21⅞	5	Sprague El	4	345	9⅛	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
13⅛	8⅛	Spring M .75	6	7	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅛
32	17⅝	SquarD 1.10	12	59	19⅛	18⅞	19	
43⅝	28	Squibb .64	17	285	35	33	34⅝	+ ½
65½	24	StaleyMfg 2	7	85	61½	60⅛	61	— ⅛
25⅞	18⅛	StPoor 1.92a		24	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
65⅞	40	StdBrands 2	16	157	65	64⅝	65	+ ⅞
42⅛	22⅛	StBPaint .28	27	42	41⅛	40½	41⅛	+ 1⅛
35⅝	20⅛	StdOilCal 2	5	605	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ¾
45⅞	32⅛	StdOilInd 2	6	2343	40⅛	39⅛	39⅝	— 1⅛
86	37⅛	StdOiOh 1.36	16	103	54⅛	53⅛	53⅞	— ⅜
9⅛	6	StdPres .40	3	36	7	6⅞	7	
10⅛	7⅛	StPrud .66b	8	3	8	7⅞	8	
16⅛	7½	Standex .52	4	5	9⅝	9½	9½	
31	12⅞	StanWks .96	7	5	18½	18⅛	18½	
12⅞	5⅞	Stanray .60	6	35	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅝	Starrett 1	6	4	17½	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
16⅛	1½	StaMut Inv	2	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	StaMS 1.16e		43	11⅛	11½	11½	+ ⅛
50⅝	35⅛	StaufCh 2.20	6	145	50½	48⅞	50⅛	+ 1⅛
50	35⅛	Stau pf1.80a		x3	50	50	50	+ 2⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Sterchl .48	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	15	SterDrug .70	16	247	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
17	7⅛	SternInt .72	11	919	17	16⅛	16⅞	
15⅛	10	Stevens 1.20	4	105	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅝
30	15⅛	StewWa 1.92	6	36	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
17⅞	11⅛	StokVC 1.10	5	17	16½	16	16½	
87⅞	31½	StoneWeb 2	9	11	50⅛	50	50	— ⅛
13	7⅞	StoneCon .60	3	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	9⅛	Stop Shop 1	4	12	13⅛	13½	13½	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	StorerBdg 1	9	49	17⅛	16	17⅛	+ ⅝
10	6	StridRite .76	6	78	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	15	StuWor 1.32	12	15	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
77½	42⅛	StuWr pfB5		3	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
20½	15½	StW pfA1.40		7	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Suave Shoe	5	39	2	1⅞	2	
18⅛	10⅛	SubnPro .68	5	2	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	2⅞	SuCrest .20a		6	6⅛	5⅞	6	
18½	8⅛	Sun Chm .48	3	14	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅝
61⅛	33⅛	SunOil 1r	4	38	34½	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
55	31½	Sun O pf2.25		60	37⅝	36⅛	37½	+ ⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Sunbeam 1	8	x48	16	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
27½	10⅛	Sundstrd .80	6	143	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	7⅝	SunshMn .48	13	56	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
20	11⅝	SupValu .90	7	18	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
204	134	Supr Oil 1.40	15	12	182⅛	180	182	+ 2
8⅝	2⅛	SupmkG .20	4	341	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
25	8⅝	Superscpe	3	40	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	2	Sutro Mtge	6	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	3⅝	Swank .48	4	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅛	10⅞	Sybron .72	9	42	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
49½	25⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		4	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Systron Don	30	43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛

T

—74/75— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
23⅛	10⅛	TaftBrd .60	6	43	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ 1⅛
10⅛	1⅛	Talcott Nat		31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Talley .40	5	51	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		5	10½	10½	10½	
17⅝	8⅛	TampaE .96	9	29	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
28⅝	9⅞	Tandy Corp	10	362	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Tappan .20		36	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9½	4	Technicolr	5	55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16	4⅝	Technicon	11	87	9⅝	9	9⅛	
47⅛	18⅛	Tektronx .20	11	63	29⅝	28⅛	29⅝	+ 1⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Telecor .25	3	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
75	7⅛	Teledyn .40t	8	52	11	10⅛	10⅞	
8⅛	1⅛	Teleprmpt		380	4⅛	3⅞	4	
4⅛	⅞	Telex Cp		433	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Tennco 1.60	6	207	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1	Tennco wt A		63	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
91½	62⅛	Tenncn pf5.50		4	84⅛	84	84	— ⅛
24⅞	11⅛	TesoroP .40	3	164	15⅛	14⅛	14⅞	
32⅞	20	Texaco 2a	5	1010	26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
38½	24	TexCom .90	13	169	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
34	20	TexETr 1.78	8	149	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅛
32	20⅛	TexGsT 1.76	6	86	28⅛	25⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
36⅝	20⅛	Texsgif 1.20	6	238	27	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
21⅝	8⅛	Texasind 1b	13	3	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
115⅞	55⅛	TexInst 1	23	882	89⅝	83⅛	88⅝	+ 5⅛
12⅞	3⅝	Texas Intl	7	191	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
21½	8⅛	TexOilG .91	11	97	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ 1
28½	19½	TexPLd .78e	13	10	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
25	15⅛	TexUt 1.24	18	302	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
13⅝	2⅝	Texfi Ind		6	5	5	5	
22⅞	11⅝	Textron 1.10	6	502	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅝
32	19	Textr pf2.08		16	26	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	14	Textr pf1.40		14	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+ ⅜
17⅛	8½	Thiokol .70	4	143	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅝

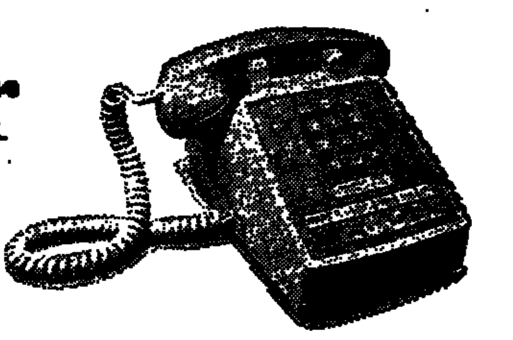
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Hedging foreign currency?



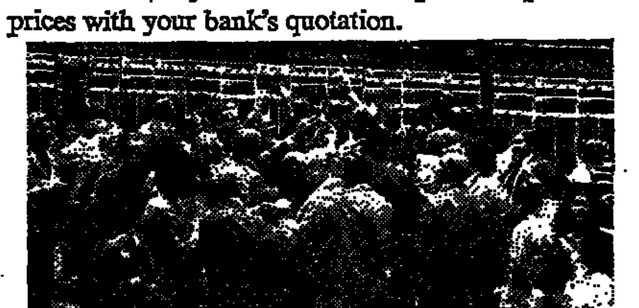
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1. The price is the same for everybody, whether you're General Motors or General Paperclips. It is determined through open auction. This is especially helpful if you're General Paperclips. And the price is public knowledge, it isn't buried in an overall cost for a certain amount of forward foreign currency. For example: the purchase of $100,000 Canadian dollars for delivery up to 18 months in the future costs $45 commission for a "round turn," meaning you can sell the Canadian dollars back at any time up to the expiration of the contract, at no additional charge. You do have to put up earnest money which is usually around 5% to 10% of the value of your contract. This is always completely refundable and if you put up Treasury Bills for margin, they continue to earn interest for you.
2. The IMM is a *cash*—not a credit—market. Every day, after closing, the clearing house which handled your transaction must settle up with its opposite number for any change in the value of your contract. If the value of your position decreases substantially, you will be asked for additional earnest money (margin). You may think this is an annoyance, but it is your assurance that your transaction will be fulfilled. (There has never been a contract default on the IMM.) Also, a call for margin serves to alert you to the current value of your position.
3. There is no penalty if you change your mind. If you decide, after a week or a month, that you don't need or want the forward currency position you contracted for, you merely close it out by taking the opposite position in the market. There is no additional charge for this beyond the original small commission you have already paid and you get immediate cash in settling your position.
4. You may put in an order at your own price, to be filled if and when the market touches it. Your bank will not ordinarily provide this service.
5. The International Monetary Market is a *public* market—the largest of its kind in the world. Speculators are actively encouraged to participate, which helps to assure a liquid market and a reduced cost of hedging. A transaction can be made in minutes any weekday from 8:50 AM to 1:20 PM, Chicago time.

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Name ______ Address ______
City ______ State ______ Zip ______

The world's largest public monetary market.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

ORK (AP) — llowing list selected Securities Assn., over ter Bank, & Indus- ts.

Closing Prices March 3, 1975

	Bid	Ask
nd Trust		
	36⅛	37⅛
	40⅛	41
	11⅛	12
	1⅛	2
	2⅞	3⅛
	16⅛	18⅛
	21⅛	22⅛
	36½	32
	14½	15
	15	16
rance		
	17⅝	18½
strials		
	4	5
	2	3
	3	3⅝
	10½	12
	8⅝	9⅛
	1½	1⅞
	3⅛	3⅛
	8⅛	9⅛
	4⅜	5⅛
	⅛	1
	36⅛	37⅛
	10	10⅛
	2½	2⅝
	10⅛	10⅞
	11	12
	7½	8⅛
	1	1⅛
	3⅛	3⅝
	34⅛	34⅝
	1⅝	2⅛
	15⅝	15⅝
	15⅝	16½
	5⅞	6⅛
	10⅛	11
	13⅛	13½
	3	3⅝
	6	6⅛
	10⅝	11½
	6½	7
	13½	14⅛
	9⅛	9⅝
	4⅝	5⅛
	37⅛	40
	6⅛	6⅝
	32⅛	34
	1	1⅛
	28½	30
	1⅞	2⅛
	3⅝	4
	6⅝	7⅛
	12½	13
	11	11⅛
	4⅛	4⅝
	3⅝	4⅛
	4⅛	5
	5	5⅛
	25⅛	26⅛
	1⅝	2
	1⅛	1⅝
	9⅛	9⅝
	3	3⅛
	10⅝	10⅞
	8½	9⅛
	8⅛	9⅛
	79½	81
	2⅝	2⅞

	Bid	Ask
ChrisSe	97½	101½
Circle F	2	2⅛
CitznUt A	27½	28¼
CitznUt B	27½	28¼
Clark Mt	24⅝	25⅝
Cow Cp	8⅛	8⅝
Colu Vent	3	3⅛
Com Clr	15½	16½
Coml Sh	19½	21
Comw Pa	23½	24¼
Con Pap	32⅛	33½
Corenco	14½	16½
Craw Co	16	17½
Cross Co	12½	13⅛
Cutlr Fed	1½	2⅛
Danly M	5½	6⅛
Data Dan	1⅛	2⅛
Data Hnd	7⅞	8⅛
Dayt Inc	21½	23½
Decor In	2⅝	2⅞
DeKlb Ag	36⅛	37¼
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3⅛
DeLux C	28	28¼
Det IndBr	25	27
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	11	11⅝
Dixn Cru	13½	14½
Docutel	4	4⅝
Dollar G	6⅛	6½
Dorch G	6⅛	6½
Dow Jone	23⅝	24⅛
Doyle DB	7⅝	8⅛
Dunkin D	2⅝	2⅝
Durtron	12½	13
Eberln In	3⅞	4⅛
Econ Lab	33⅞	34⅝
ElPas El	10⅛	10⅝
Elba Syst	4½	5
Elder Be	3⅝	4⅛
Elec Nucl	6	6⅝
Elec Mod	1⅛	1⅝
Energy C	3⅝	4⅛
Entwistl	2⅛	3
Equity Oil	14⅝	15⅛
Erie Tec	7½	9½
Ethan Al	14	14⅝
Fab Tek	⅝	1⅛
Fingrht	1⅝	1⅞
Fst ost	19⅛	20
Flcknr	15	17⅝
Fla WatU	⅝	1⅛
Forest O	8⅞	9⅝
Frmislf	⅜	1⅛
Folomat	4	4⅝
Frnkln El	3⅝	3⅞
Frnd Ice	16½	19⅛
Gov EFin	8⅛	9
Graph Cn	11½	12⅛
Green Mt	3⅛	4⅛
Grey Adv	6⅝	7
Gulf Intst	5⅝	6⅛
Gyrodn	3⅝	3⅞
Harper R	6⅛	6⅝
Hanfed F	10⅝	11½
Hojoben	1⅝	2⅛
Hoover	13½	13⅝
Horiz Res	5⅝	6⅛
Huck Mfg	4⅛	4⅝
Hudo Pep	19	20½
Hyatt Cp	3⅝	4⅛
Hyatt Int	3⅝	3⅝
Ind Nuctr	4	4½
Intra nd	1⅛	1⅝
Intrmk In	1⅛	1⅝
Intrml G	11⅛	11⅝
InBk Wsh	3⅝	3⅝
IaSou Ut	20⅝	21⅛
Jacquin	8	11

	Bid	Ask
Jamsby	15½	16⅛
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	15½	16¼
KMS Ind	4½	4⅞
Kaisr Stl	31⅝	32½
KaisStl pf	18⅞	19⅝
Kalvar	4⅛	4⅝
Kamen A	16⅛	16⅝
Kampg A	2⅞	3⅛
Kate Gre	1⅛	1⅝
Kaysam	⅜	1⅛
Kear Tr	3⅞	4⅛
Kelly Svc	9⅛	10⅞
Keuff Ess	11	12
Keye Flb	13⅞	14⅝
Key CusF	3½	4
King Int	1⅝	2⅛
Knap Vog	10½	11½
Lance In	20⅛	21
Land Res	⅞	1⅛
Leadv Cp	1⅛	2⅛
Lin Bcast	4⅝	5
Loblaw	3⅛	3⅝
Log Etrn	2⅛	2½
Madisn G	12⅛	12⅝
Mal Rlty	1⅞	7⅞
Mallkrt	43⅛	44
Manor C	1½	2
Marit Frt	7⅞	7⅞
Maul LP	8	8½
McCor	34	35
McQuay	7½	8⅛
Measur	17⅛	17⅝
Medtrn	35	35⅝
Merld n	1⅛	2⅛
Mdlsx W	12⅛	13
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gt	13⅛	14⅛
Millipr	41	43
Miper In	3⅛	4
Minn Gas	19⅝	20⅛
Miss Vl G	11⅞	12⅝
MrrS Pie	10⅛	11
Mont Col	3⅝	4⅛
Moore P	7⅝	8⅝
Moor S	14½	15⅛
Motch M	3⅛	4⅛
Mot Club	4⅝	5⅝
Mueller	8	9½
Nares Cp	4⅝	5⅛
Nat G&O	8⅛	9
Nat Lib	2⅞	3⅛
N Patent	6⅛	6⅝
N SecRsh	3⅛	3⅝
Natew Rl	4⅛	5⅝
NJ Nat G	12⅝	13
Nielsn A	15⅝	16⅛
Nielsn B	15⅝	16⅛
NoCar Gs	8½	8⅞
N Eur Oil	17⅞	18⅝
Nortrn Kl	18	18⅝
NW NatG	7⅝	8
NW PsSv	17⅝	18⅛
Noxel Cp	12⅝	13⅝
Ogilvy M	18⅛	19
Ohio Ferr	12½	13⅛
Oil Shale	2⅞	3⅛
Ormont	3	3⅝
Otter TP	17⅝	18⅛
Over NA	1⅛	2
Pabst Br	24⅞	25⅝
PacGa R	22	22⅝
Pakco	1	1⅛
Park Dr	22⅛	22⅝
Parks H	1⅞	2⅛
Pauley P	3⅞	4⅛
Pearl Mf	11	11⅝
Pa Enter	14⅛	14⅝
PrulOff B	6⅝	6⅝

	Bid	Ask
Pepsi BW	4⅛	4⅝
Petrolt	58	59½
Pettibon	16⅝	17⅝
Phillp L	11⅛	11⅝
Piedmt A	5	5½
Pinkrtn	30½	31¼
Pion HlB	26⅝	26⅞
Plstltn	3	4
Possis Cp	2⅛	3
Progrp	1⅝	2⅛
Pub S NC	9⅝	9⅝
P Bennet	35½	36½
PutD Cap	3⅝	4⅛
Qual Inns	2⅝	3⅛
Ragen Pr	3	3⅜
Rahall C	2⅝	3⅛
Raych Cp	181	193
Raymnd	9	10
Recog Eq	3⅝	4
Road Ex	32	32⅝
Robin M	8½	9½
Roberts J	2½	4
Roselon	2⅞	3⅝
Rouse	3⅝	3⅝
Rus Stov	12½	13⅛
Sadler	1⅝	2⅝
Scan Dat	1⅛	1⅝
Scripps H	16⅝	17⅝
Sels Dell	3⅛	3⅞
Seneca F	4⅛	4⅞
Seven U	26½	27⅛
Shop Rite	5⅛	6⅛
Snap Tls	32	33
Solid Sta	13	14
S Cal Wat	11⅛	12⅛
Sw Gs Cp	7⅝	8⅛
Sw El Sv	13⅝	14½
Standyn	13½	14⅛
Std Regis	15⅝	16½
Stan HPd	9	10½
Sterlg Str	3½	4
Strawb Cl	19½	21
Suedal F	2⅝	2⅞
Super El	4⅝	5⅛
TIME DC	3⅝	4⅛
Tampax	37	38
Taylr Wi	18	18½
Tech Pub	5⅝	6½
Techcre	6⅛	7⅛
Tecum P	28	30
Tennant	26	28
Tffny Co	6⅝	7⅛
Transco	7⅛	7½
Transe O	9⅝	10⅛
Trico Pd	26½	29⅛
Trkn OG	1⅝	2⅛
Tyson F	8	8½
Un McGll	7⅛	8
US Bnknt	1⅝	2
US TrkLn	10⅝	11⅛
Up Pen P	15⅝	16⅛
Valley Gs	7⅝	8⅛
VanD Air	6⅛	7
Vance S	2½	2⅞
Velcro	6	6⅝
Vendron	21½	22⅛
Wads Pu	4⅝	5½
Wsh NG	9⅝	10⅛
Webb Re	6	6½
Weco Dvl	1⅛	1⅝
Weight W	7⅝	8⅛
Weldtrn	1⅝	2⅛
Wellng M	7⅝	8⅛
Well Gar	3½	4
Welsbch	3⅝	4½
Wstn Mtg	2⅛	2½
Westmd	39⅛	40
Wisc PL	16⅛	16½
Wdwrd L	14⅝	15⅛
Wright W	2⅝	3⅛
ZionUt B	13½	14⅛

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To the Holders of

Maritimecor, S. A.

Secured Floating Rate Notes 1982

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Paying Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending August 29, 1975 as nine and nine-sixteenths percent (9⁹⁄₁₆%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 6.

Dated: March 4, 1975

Bankers Trust Company,
Paying Agent.

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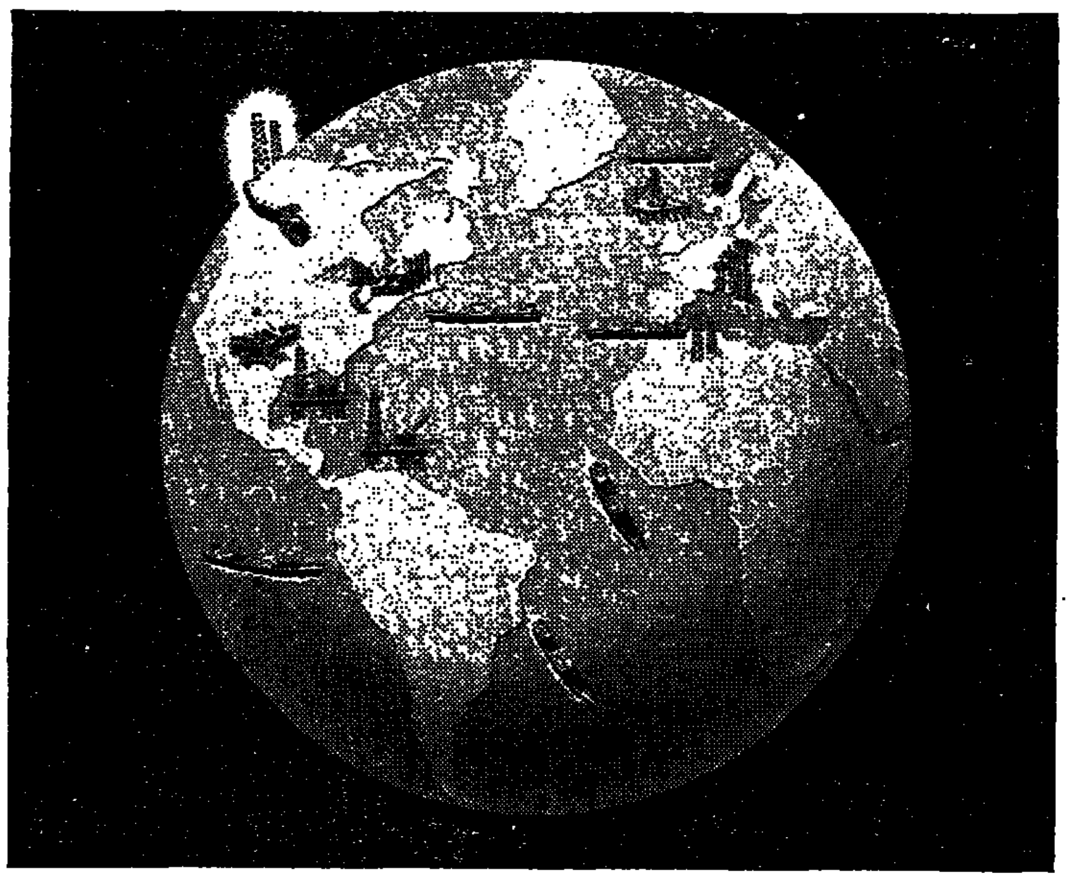
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In Southern Italy, we're involved in the building of a major petro-chemical complex. And, in the North Sea, in the construction of several drilling rigs for the exploration of oil.

We are playing a leading role in a multi-million dollar loan to Sonatrach, the Algerian state oil and gas concern. In the Alaskan North Slope explorations. In a cross-Canada oil pipeline. In the construction of giant tankers to carry gas from Indonesia to Japan. And countless other projects.

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CHEMICALBANK

International business: When needs are financial, the reaction is Chemical.

R/B&B 41/49

CB23P

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 3, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
8442	Abitibi	$10	9⅞	10	+⅛
70	Acklands	$13	13	13	
3200	Acres Ltd	$7½	7	7	
2300	Agnico E	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
800	Agra Ind	$6	6	6	
3053	Alta Gas A	$13¾	12⅞	13¼	+⅜
215	Algo Cent	$12½	12	12½	+½
950	Alminex	$5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
600	Argus C pr	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
850	Atco A	$17½	17⅜	17½	+⅜
1002	BP Can	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2100	Banister C	$7½	7¼	7¼	
8260	Bank N S	$41½	41⅛	41⅜	−⅜
600	Baton B	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
25958	Bell Canad	$48⅜	47⅞	47⅞	−⅜
470	Bent Cop A	$9½	9½	9½	+⅛
3000	Block Bros	300	300	300	
200	Bovis Cor	118	118	118	+3
2300	Bramalea	$5½	5¼	5½	
5200	Brameda	70	67	67	
3600	Brenda M	370	360	365	−5
900	BC Forest	$14	13¾	14	+¼
446	BC Phone	$54¾	54½	54⅝	−⅛
3500	Brunswk	390	375	375	−10
1400	Budd Auto	$5	5	5	
1000	Campau A	$5⅛	5	5	
700	Burns Fds	$11½	11½	11½	
5600	Cad Frvw	$12½	12¼	12½	+¼
1150	Cal Pow	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅜
4507	Camflo	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
1000	Campau A	$5⅛	5	5	
1200	C Pakrs C	$19¼	19	19	+½
825	Can Perm	$19¼	19½	19¼	+⅛
630	C Cablesy	$12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
350	Cdn Cel	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5191	C Imp Bank	$25¾	25⅛	25⅝	−⅛
2300	C Ind Gas	$7⅛	7	7	−⅛
889	Cdn Tire A	$42	41⅝	41⅝	−⅜
22800	C Utilties	$9¾	9½	9¾	
1100	Canbra	300	290	290	−20
925	Cassiar	445	430	440	
1800	Celanese	380	370	370	−5
4000	Chieftan D	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
100	CHUM	$7	7	7	
1000	Coch Will	132	132	132	−3
2650	C Holiday I	360	360	360	
200	Con Blds	260	260	260	
1000	C Rambler	158	158	158	+3
5300	Con Distrb	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	−⅛
1865	Con Gsas	$16	15¾	15¾	−⅜
300	Craigmt	365	365	365	+10
300	Crush Intl	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
195	Denison	$46½	46	46	
4300	Dicknsn	$9½	9	9¼	+¼
3110	Dofasco	$25	24¾	25	+¼
7062	Dom Store	$18⅝	17¾	18⅝	+⅜
2	Du Pont	$20	20	20	
350	Dylex L A	$6⅝	6½	6½	−½
1800	East Mal	420	405	405	−10
6405	Falcon C	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
5423	Falcon	$33⅞	32	33¼	+1⅞
250	Fed Ind A	420	420	420	+20
900	Francana	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	−⅛
300	Gen Distrb	$8	8	8	
7325	Gnt Mascf	62	60	60	−1
1800	Gibraltar	440	430	440	+15
200	Goodyear	$14	13¾	14	+½
4000	Granduc	124	124	124	−1
150	Gt Oil Sds	$7½	7½	7½	+¼
170	GL Paper	$16½	16½	16½	
940	Greyhnd	$16¾	16⅜	16¾	+¼
1291	Guar Trst	$6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
400	Hambro C	225	220	225	
38000	Hawker S	$5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
1100	Hayes D A	430	425	425	+10
3250	Houston O	148	145	147	−3
1483	H Bay Co	$16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
2110	Huron Eri	$26	25⅞	26	+½
7228	IAC	$19⅞	19⅜	19¾	+¼
743	Inland Gas	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
3035	Intpr Pipe	$14	13⅞	13⅞	
128	Jannock	$6	5⅞	6	
6100	Kaiser Re	$7¾	7½	7⅝	
15400	Kaps Tran	280	260	275	
16942	Kerr A A	$11⅞	11½	11½	−⅜
1700	Koffler	370	365	370	+20
427	Labatt A	$19½	19¼	19½	
200	LL Lac	190	180	180	−5
1700	Lob Co B	$7¼	7	7	
50	Loeb M	300	300	300	
500	Mclan H A	$7⅛	7	7	
6339	MB Ltd	$23	22¾	23	
700	M Lf Mills	$25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+⅜
22912	Mattgmi	$15	14⅞	15	+⅛
1125	Met Stores	$15½	15¼	15½	+¾
2264	Microsyst	325	315	325	+10
7209	Moore	$45¼	44¼	44⅝	−⅜
200	Murphy	$5	5	5	+5
675	Nat Trust	$17¾	17¾	17¾	
11668	Noranda A	$33¾	32	32	−1⅞
1367	Nor Elect	$23¼	23	23⅛	+⅜
110	OSF Ind	410	410	410	+10
2900	Orchan	318	300	310	+10
2855	Oshawa A	$6	6	6	−⅛
1875	Pamour	$10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
1300	PanCan P	$11⅞	11	11	−½
100	Petrofina	$21	21	21	−¼
2190	Pine Point	$30¼	30	30⅛	−⅛
725	Pitts C	$8½	8½	8½	
360	Placer	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1155	Que Sturg	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	−⅛
1400	Rayrock	100	100	100	+2
200	Rdpath A	$21½	21½	21½	+½
100	Reed Osir A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
400	Reichhold	$25¾	25½	25¾	+¼
29700	Revnu Prp	119	111	111	+4
100	Rothman	$11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
6352	Shell Can	$16	15⅞	16	
6932	Sherritt	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
2900	Slebens	$10⅛	10	10	
80	Sigma	$31¼	31¼	31¼	
16542	Simpsons	$8½	8⅛	8½	+⅜
84	Simpson S	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
200	Slater Stl	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
3240	Slat W Can	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+½
450	Southm A	$27¾	27½	27½	
100	St Brodcst	$9½	9½	9½	−⅛
4450	Stelco A	$27⅞	27¾	27⅞	−⅛
4000	Steep R	120	115	116	+4
27400	Sundale O	450	430	450	+10
1040	Teck Cor A	285	285	285	
1180	Teck Cor B	230	230	230	
300	Teledyne	435	435	435	+10
540	Texaco	$34¾	34½	34¾	+½
352	Thom N A	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
6709	Tor Dm Bk	$40	39½	39⅞	−⅛
1850	Traders A	$12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
1656	Trans Mt	$11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
11614	TrCan PL	$11½	11¼	11⅜	−⅛
100	Un Carbid	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
119530	Un Gas	$8¼	7⅞	8	
589	Union Oil	$8¾	8¾	8¾	+¼
2200	U Keno	$10⅛	10	10	
4100	U Siscoe	395	390	395	+5
2500	Upp Can	115	112	115	+2
100	Van Der	390	390	390	+15
11100	Voyager P	$6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
55	Weldwod	$9¼	8¾	8¾	
150	Wstburne	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅜
1500	West Mine	176	175	175	
100	Westnhse	$12½	12½	12½	
1200	Weston	$20	20	20	
300	White Pas	$6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
1000	Willroy	155	155	155	
1155	Woodwd A	$22½	22¼	22¼	
2400	Yk Bear	218	212	218	
1500	Yukon C	89	89	89	

Total sales 2,456,900 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1540	Algoma	$28	27¾	28	
6140	Bank Mont	$15⅝	15	15⅛	
500	Basic Res	450	450	450	−15
5790	Bombard	330	310	320	−15
300	Can Cement	$10	10	10	
1800	Cdn Inf Pow	$13¼	13	13	−½
575	Con Bath	$23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
200	Dom Bridge	$20½	20½	20½	+¼
500	Fncl Col	$190	190	190	
1100	Gaz Metro	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅜
346	Imasco	$29	29	29	
720	Ivaco	$12½	12¼	12¼	+¼
10172	Molson A	$15⅞	15⅝	15¾	−½
627	Molson B	$16	16	16	−¼
100	Mont Trust	$13¼	13¼	13¼	−1¼
710	Power Cp	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
931	Price Co	$13⅝	13	13⅛	−⅜
100	Rolland A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
8301	Royal Bank	$30⅝	29¾	29¾	−1
1625	Roy Trust A	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅜
500	Steinberg A	$18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
3000	Unican Sec	142	142	142	
350	Zellers	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛

Total sales 481,255 shares.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-34

Air Prod	Diam Shm	OccidP 4pf
Am Cyan	FederDStr	Orangeco
APL Cp pfB	Gen Cinema	Pamida Inc
Autom Ind	Grand Un	PaPL 13pf
Ball Corp	Hall Frank	Publick Ind
Big Three	Hershy Fds	Revlon
Chance AB	Hospit Affil	Royal Dut
Chemetn	Humana	SCM Corp
Colum Pict	Interlk Inc	Sparton Cp
Combd Com	Loral Corp	Un Carbide
CPC Intl	MCA Inc	US Steel
Dentsply Int		

NEW LOWS-2

StdOil Ind Unarco Ind

U.S. Building Outlays Off

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP-DJ).—Construction spending declined 2.7 per cent in January as outlays for home building dropped sharply, the Commerce Department reported today. Outlays ran at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $128.1 billion in January, down $3.5 billion from December's upward-revised $131.6 billion. The January level is at its lowest point since November 1972, when it was $128 billion.

GM Debenture Issue

NEW YORK, March 3 (Reuters).—General Motors Corp. said it will file a registration statement tomorrow with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering a $600-million debt offering.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

74/75 High	74/75 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg. prev. Close
49⅝	24	Thombet .72	18	109	35	33¾	35	+1⅛
11⅞	5	Thomin .40b	7	10	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
12	4	Thom.IW .50	16	8	5½	5½	5½	
7¾	4	ThriftDg .40	10	33	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
22¾	9⅛	TI Corp 1	8	83	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	+⅝
47⅛	25⅛	TidewtM .60	8	71	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+½
27⅞	6¼	Tigertn .40e	8	485	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅞
41½	24½	TimeInc 2	7	22	34⅞	34⅜	34½	+¼
17⅜	8⅝	TimeMir .50	10	88	17	16⅝	16⅞	+⅜
35⅛	24⅝	Timkn 1.80a	7	24	29	28¾	29	+¼
29	8¾	Tish Rlty		134	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
11¼	4⅝	TobinP .15e		5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
14¼	5⅛	Todd Shipyd		2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
28¾	15¼	ToledoEd 2	7	25	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+⅜
15⅛	5¼	TonkaCp .40	5	15	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
9⅛	4⅝	ToolRol .40b	7	9	7½	7¼	7½	+⅜
36¼	11	TransCo .96	10	54	17¾	16½	17½	+¼
45½	25½	TranUn 1.56	10	125	32	29¾	31¾	+1¾
18⅛	4⅝	Trans W Air		1578	11⅞	11	11⅜	+⅞
22¾	11⅜	TWA pf 2		7	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	−¾
9⅛	3⅝	TranWF .16	6	44	9½	9	9⅜	+⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Transam .59	13	343	8	7⅝	7⅞	
22	15⅛	Trainc 1.68a		23	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+⅜
9⅝	5⅛	Transcn .45	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7	4	TranOh .20r	4	12	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
19½	16	Tranwy 1.48	6	67	17¾	16⅝	17⅛	+⅜
35⅛	15⅜	Travirs 1.08	7	333	23½	21⅞	23⅜	+1½
45	27¾	Travelr pf 2		5	32	32	32	
18	3⅛	TRE Corp	34	36	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
27½	13⅛	TriCon 1.22e		55	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	+
34¼	26⅞	TriCn pf2.50		7	32¾	32⅜	32¾	
7⅛	2	TriSou Mtge		15	3	3	3	+⅛
15	9⅛	Trialnd .90a	4	37	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+1
26	8⅜	Trinity .60	4	63	16	15½	16	+½
22⅝	6½	Tropica .20a	16	28	18¼	17¾	18	−¼
20½	10⅛	TRW In 1.20	6	126	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+⅜
57½	37⅝	TRW pf4.50		4	51¾	51¼	51⅝	+1
59⅛	36	TRW pf4.40		7	53¼	52⅝	52¾	
12⅝	7	TucsonG .96	7	94	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	−⅛
9¾	4⅞	TwenCe .25e	10	307	9½	9⅜	9½	
14⅛	4⅝	TycoLb .10e	10	167	14	13⅝	13⅞	+⅜
20⅞	13	TylerCp .60	4	11	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+⅛
		U						
29⅞	13	UAL In .60a	5	3462	21⅝	21	21⅝	+⅞
22⅞	13¾	Uarco 1.20a	3	1	19	19	19	−⅛
16	9⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	6	4	12	12	12	
14⅛	7⅝	UMC Ind 1	6	113	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+½
15⅜	1¼	UMET Tr		36	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+¼
10⅛	10	Unarco Ind	3	15	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−¼
47	26¼	UnINV 2.59e	7	3	47	47	47	
18¾	5⅛	UnBanc .84b	5	75	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
63	37⅛	UnCamp 2	8	29	51⅞	50¾	50⅞	−⅜
50	31¾	UnCarb 2.40	6	2247	53⅝	50½	53⅝	+3⅛
19¾	7⅛	UnCom 1.33	6	17	9¾	9½	9¾	+¼
8¾	2⅝	Union Corp	16	376	5⅞	4¾	5⅞	+⅞
16⅛	8⅞	Un Elec 1.28	8	184	11	10½	11	+⅜
90	64⅛	UnEl pf7.44		1	66¼	65⅝	66¼	+4⅝
26¾	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72		15	25⅝	25½	25⅝	−⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Un Fidelity	15	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
56¼	27¼	UnOCal 1.98	4	119	38	37⅜	37⅞	+⅜
73½	35⅝	UOCa pf2.50		16	48½	48¼	48½	
97¾	51⅛	UPacCp 2.80	13	89	71⅝	70¾	71¼	
17⅛	9¼	UnPac pf.47		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
11	1⅝	Uniona Inc		16	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Uniroyal .70	5	103	8	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
93¼	62	Uniryal pf 8		z130	81	81	81	+¼
37⅛	22½	UnitAircft 2	6	1120	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+⅞
98½	73¼	Unit Air pf 8		635	97¼	96⅛	97½	+⅜
8⅞	2⅝	Unit Brands		60	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
13⅝	4⅝	UnBrnd pfA		11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
9⅛	4¾	UnitCp .77e		15	6⅞	6¾	6¾	−⅛
10⅝	4	U FinCal .20	5	219	7	6½	6⅞	+¼
10	3	UnGasP .40	7	813	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
28	13¾	U Illum 2.32	5	x31	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+½
10	5	UnitInd .36b	6	4	8¼	8	8⅛	−⅜
8⅝	1¾	UnitInn .10		30	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
15⅞	8½	UJerBk 1.04	8	15	11	10¾	11	+⅜
21	12	UnMM 1.40	4	13	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	−⅛
18⅝	6	Un Nuclr		50	11¾	11½	11½	+⅛
4⅝	1½	UnitPk Min		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
19½	5	UnitRefg .40	3	19	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
38½	18½	USFidG 2.48	13	59	30½	29⅞	30⅛	−⅜
25¾	10¼	USFoS 1.50e		15	14⅝	14¼	14¼	−⅛
23⅝	13	USGyps 1.60	10	106	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+⅜
7⅞	2	US Home	16	31	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
8⅞	2	US Ind .46r	3	236	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
23½	5⅝	ULeasg .24	10	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
12⅞	2¾	US Rlty 1e	27	66	3¼	2½	3¼	+¾
13¼	6¾	US Shoe .95	4	29	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
50	35⅝	US Stl 2.80	4	1909	50¼	48⅞	50¼	+1⅛
16½	11	USTobac .90	10	20	16	15⅜	16	+½
17⅜	10⅝	UniTel 1.08	10	247	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
3⅝	⅜	UniTel wt		63	1⅝	1½	1½	
26¼	16	UnTel pf1.50		68	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+1⅜
10¼	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	5	224	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+⅜
21⅞	12⅝	UnivarCp 1	3	3	19	19	19	−¼
32⅞	21¾	UnivLeaf 2	6	14	31⅜	31	31¼	−½
18⅞	9¾	UOP .90	5	x93	14	13⅛	14	+⅜
88¼	30	Upjohn .96	15	738	35⅞	35½	35¾	+⅜
31⅜	7¼	USLIFE .29	7	525	14½	13⅝	14½	+⅜
12¾	7⅞	UslifeF .95a		6	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
21½	11½	USM stp 1	4	52	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
28¼	19¼	USM pf2.10		7	24¼	24	24¼	−¼
54⅞	32⅝	UtahInt .80a	16	191	51⅞	51	51⅜	+⅜
36	22	UtahPL 2.36	8	19	28¼	28	28¼	
29¾	14	UV Ind 1	3	303	23⅝	22½	23⅛	+½
36⅝	17	UV In pf1.26		2	27	25¼	26¼	+⅛
		V						
13¼	5⅝	Varian .20	9	107	9⅝	8	9⅝	+1⅛
35⅝	19	Veeder 1.72	6	x2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
8⅛	2¾	Vendo Co	213	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
15⅝	10½	VestSe 1.24e		13	13	12¾	13	
34¼	16	Vetco Offsh	14	124	24⅝	22¾	23½	−¼
19⅞	9	VF Corp 1	7	299	17¾	16¾	17¾	+1
7½	2½	Viacom Int	7	136	5¼	5	5	
9⅞	4	VictCmp .50	7	59	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
15¾	6⅞	VaEPw 1.18	7	528	12	11⅝	11⅞	
109	67	VaEP pf8.84		z100	83½	83½	83½	−1
52	37½	VaEP pf4.12		z10	42½	42½	42½	+1½
7	3	Vornado Inc	4	39	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
17⅛	7¾	VSI Corp .60	4	14	11	10⅝	10⅝	−½
31½	22½	VulMat 1.80	6	6	29½	29¼	29¼	
		W						
33⅞	10	Wachova .76	8	252	16½	16⅛	16½	+¼
74	25	Wach pf2.20		183	35½	35	35½	+½
20	2	Wachovi Rlt	5	21	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
17	9⅝	Walgreen 1	10	15	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
56⅞	34¼	WlkrA 1.40a	11	2	43	42⅞	42½	−⅛
24⅝	13⅞	WallBus .55	8	6	20⅛	19¼	19⅞	−⅛
11⅝	5	WalMur .60	4	82	7½	7	7½	−⅛
20½	7⅝	WalMar .05e	12	9	14¼	14	14	−⅛
20	6⅝	WangL .08c	8	120	9⅝	8⅝	9⅜	+1⅛
9⅞	3⅝	Ward Foods		44	6¾	6½	6⅝	
11½	6¼	Warnaco .80	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10	4	WrnerCo .50	7	1	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
15½	6⅝	WrnCom .40	5	366	13	11⅞	12¾	+¾
68½	30	WrnC pf4.25		13	51	47½	51	+4
36¼	13½	WrnC pf1.25		6	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+1⅛
39⅞	18⅛	WarnL .84	17	361	33½	32⅞	33⅜	+¾
38⅝	11⅛	Warn S 1.20	7	22	16⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅜
23	10	WashGs 1.88	6	30	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+⅜
16¼	7½	WashNat .80	5	9	12¾	12½	12⅝	−⅛
32½	21¼	WasN pf2.50		2	29⅛	29½	29⅛	−⅛
19	11½	WashStl 1a	3	44	18¼	16⅝	18⅛	−⅛
21	15¼	WasWat 1.52	9	16	18⅝	18	18⅛	+⅛
15½	4	Waste Mgmt	10	141	9⅜	8	9	+1⅛
29	11⅞	WalknJ .30e	13	74	21¼	21	21¼	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	WayGos .60	16	22	4	4	4	−⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Wean Unit	9	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
8⅝	4¼	Weathrd .40	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
5⅛	2	Webb Del E	5	20	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Wei-McL .60	5	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	−⅛
19½	13	WeisMkt .60	8	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	+¼
1⅜	5-16	Welbilt Corp		71	⅞	13-16	13-16	
27⅞	9¼	WellFgo .95	6	148	16¼	15½	16¼	+½
19	2⅞	WellFM .90e	23	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
15	6⅞	WescoF .60	6	6	10½	10¼	10¼	+¼
29	17¼	WstPtPep 2	4	83	25	24⅞	25	+⅛
13⅝	5½	WnAirL .40a	6	1176	9	8⅝	9	+¼
30⅛	13¼	WnBnc 1.40	6	x43	22	21¾	22	+⅝
11⅞	3⅝	WnCo NAm	12	152	10⅝	9¾	10⅛	+⅛
10⅞	5¼	Wn Pac Ind	5	14	7⅛	7	7⅛	
15½	8¼	WnPubh .80	4	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+¼
15⅞	8½	WUnion 1.40	54	354	13½	13	13½	+¼
71	40	WnUn pf 6		1	55	55	55	+1
49	29½	WnUn pf4.40		x2	41	40	41	+½
52½	30	WnUn pf4.90		x1	44	44	44	+2
26	8	WestgEl .97	41	1147	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+¼
55½	39¼	Wst E pf3.80		z20	41¼	41¼	41¼	
29⅞	19¾	Wstvco 1.40	4	147	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+¼
45	23⅞	Weyerhr .80	15	277	33⅜	32⅝	33¼	+¼
17½	7⅛	WhelFry .40	8	64	12⅛	12¼	12⅝	+⅜
29	12¼	WhelP 1.05e	1	30	25½	25	25½	+⅜
51¼	40	WhelPit pf 5		z30	48¼	48¼	48¼	
29¾	11	Whirlpool .80	30	56	21	20½	20½	−⅛
12½	7½	WhitCon .80	4	145	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	+⅜
41½	34½	WhtCn pfA 3		4	34½	34½	34½	−½
35¼	30½	WhtC pfC 3		1	32	32	32	+½
14¼	6⅞	Whittek .40e	3	407	9	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Whittaker	6	311	2⅛	2	2⅛	−⅛
15¼	7¼	WickesCrp 1	6	89	10¾	10⅛	10½	+⅜
6¼	2¼	WiebdtSt .28	7	x8	3½	3¼	3¼	+¼
30⅛	29	WmsCo n.40	7	275	39¼	38½	39⅛	−½
56⅛	27⅛	WlmsCo wt		16	38	37	37⅞	−1
44⅝	22¾	WinnDx 1.32	13	99	36½	35½	36½	+⅞
7⅞	3	Winnebago		171	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅜
26	16	WiscEl 1.84	9	55	24	23¼	23¾	
98	71½	WisE pf7.75		z40	87	87	87	−½
16⅝	10¾	WiscPS 1.32	6	10	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
29	16½	Wilco 1.20	4	25	19⅛	19½	19⅛	+⅛
4¼	1½	WolvrW .05e	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10¼	6	Womelco .56	7	32	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13½	6½	WoodsCp .48	5	x5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
19⅛	8	Wolwth 1.20	5	277	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+⅜
33¼	18¾	Wolw pf2.20		12	25	25⅛	25⅛	+¼
5⅞	2¼	World Airw	3	65	4	4	4	+⅛
62¾	38	Wrigly 2.40a	12	9	52¾	52¼	53¼	
4⅞	1⅛	Wyly Corp		33	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	−⅛
		X						
127⅞	49	XeroxCp 1	18	x1077	76⅞	74	76	+2¼
25⅛	6⅝	Xtra 2.57t	3	145	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
		Y						
18⅞	4½	Yates Ind	4	120	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
15⅞	9⅜	YngSDr .60a	6	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
		Z						
18⅞	8¼	ZaleCorp .76	6	18	14⅛	14	14	
15¼	8¼	Zale pfA .80		1	12	12	12	−⅛
35¼	16¾	Zapata .40e	4	25	25⅞	25½	25¾	+⅛
7½	2½	Zayre Corp	3	51	4½	4¼	4½	+⅛
31⅝	9⅝	ZenithRad 1	13	689	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
11¾	3⅞	Zurn Ind .25	10	72	8½	8	8¼	+⅛

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 3.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.63¼	*.40¼
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.71	*.62
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.25	.21½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	200	132
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	87.92
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	79-80	109-110
Lead, spot, lb.	.24½	.19
Copper elec., lb.	63-63⅝	68.15-69½
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.67	3.765
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	31½-32
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.40	5.525
Gold N.Y., oz.	183.10	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	745.6	782.3

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 3, 1975

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
May	29.00	29.50	28.00	28.25-50	28.55
Jul	28.00	28.45	27.10	27.40-50	27.50
Sep	27.20	27.65	26.50	26.65-80	26.90
Oct	26.60	27.10	26.00	26.15-30	26.40
Mar	23.50	23.75	22.85	23.10-15	23.00
May	22.80	22.80	22.60	N22.25	N22.15
Jul	21.26	21.26	21.26	21.26	21.50
Sales: 2,019.					
WOOL Wool futures were quiet with no trades transacted.					
COCOA					
Mar	71.00	71.00	68.30	68.65	60.60
May	63.95	63.95	61.40	61.70	63.95
Jul	60.70	60.75	59.00	59.00	61.05
Sep	59.20	59.35	57.60	57.60	59.60
Dec	58.10	58.10	56.50	56.55	58.40
Mar	56.50	56.50	55.65	55.65	57.50
May	55.40	55.40	55.10	55.10	56.90
Sales: 1,825.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Mar	57.90	58.00	57.60	57.70	58.40
May	59.00	59.20	58.50	58.70	59.50
Jul	60.30	60.30	59.60	59.80	60.70
Sep	61.50	61.50	60.80	60.90	61.80
Dec	62.80	62.90	62.20	62.40	63.40
Jan	63.60	63.60	62.90	63.00	64.00
Mar	64.40	64.40	64.00	64.00	65.00
Sales: 986.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	3.20	3.28	3.20	3.20	3.23
Apr	3.40	3.44	3.35	3.35	3.34
May	3.80	3.92	3.76	3.80	3.78
Nov	4.40	4.45	4.40	4.44	4.43
Mar	5.15	5.20	5.15	5.15	B5.16
May	6.10	6.10	6.01	6.05	B6.09
Sales: 2,791.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)					
Mar	447.00	449.00	438.00	448.60	445.40
Apr	452.00	452.00	440.00	451.60	448.40
May	452.30	455.00	443.00	454.80	451.50
Jul	459.00	461.50	450.50	461.60	458.20
Sep	467.00	468.00	458.00	468.00	464.70
Dec	475.40	477.50	465.50	477.50	474.30
Jan	480.50	480.50	473.00	480.20	477.00
Mar	485.80	485.90	479.10	485.90	482.90
May	491.00	492.00	484.90	491.60	488.50
Jul	496.70	497.10	496.70	497.10	494.00
Sales: 3,413.					
FROZEN ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Mar	47.55	47.60	47.50	B47.55	47.50
May	48.90	49.10	48.80	49.00	B48.85
Jul	50.40	50.50	50.35	B50.50	B50.30
Sep	51.95	51.95	51.85	B51.90	B51.70
Nov	53.00	53.00	53.00	B53.00	B52.80
Jan	54.00	54.00	54.00	B54.10	B53.90
Mar	54.80	54.80	54.80	B55.20	54.95
Jul	57.00	57.00	57.00	B57.20	57.00
Sales: 200.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	39.50	40.20	39.35	40.10	B39.40
May	40.15	40.90	39.80	40.70	40.15
Jul	41.28	42.00	40.95	41.95	41.28
Oct	43.15	43.70	42.80	43.70	B43.15
Dec	44.30	44.85	43.95	44.70	B44.25
Mar				B45.45	B44.90
May				B46.25	B45.60
Jul				B47.00	B46.30
Sales: 1,550.					
GOLD (100 troy oz.)					
Mar	181.50	181.50	181.50	181.40S	181.80
Apr	183.30	187.50	182.20	182.60S	193.00
May	184.40	184.40	184.00	183.90S	184.20
Jun	186.20	186.40	185.10	185.50S	185.90
Aug	189.50	189.50	189.50	188.40S	188.80
Oct	192.00	192.00	191.30	191.30S	191.70
Dec	195.10	196.40	194.20	194.20S	194.60
Feb	197.50	197.50	197.50	197.10S	197.30
Jun	203.20	203.20	203.00	202.90S	202.30
Sales: 747.					

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.42	3.46	3.28½	3.46	3.48
May	3.45	3.50	3.29¾	3.49	3.50
Jul	3.39	3.43	3.24½	3.43	3.42½
Sep	3.46	3.51	3.31¾	3.50	3.50
Dec	3.53	3.59	3.40	3.57½	3.57½
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Mar	2.56	2.67	2.48½	2.62	2.58
May	2.61	2.71	2.53¾	2.67	2.64
Jul	2.61½	2.71	2.54¾	2.70	2.65
Sep	2.54	2.64	2.46¼	2.63	2.56½
Dec	2.42	2.52	2.34	2.51	2.45
Mar	2.46	2.59	2.39	2.59	2.49
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Mar	4.85	5.07	4.75¼	5.03	4.95½
May	5.02	5.18	4.87¼	5.17	5.07
Jul	5.10	5.30	4.97½	5.27	5.17
Aug	5.13	5.35	5.02	5.29	5.22
Sep	5.14	5.30	4.98	5.28	5.18
Nov	5.11	5.28	4.96	5.28	5.16
Jan	5.19	5.32	5.03	5.32	5.21
Mar	5.25	5.35	5.11	5.35	5.28
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Mar	24.50	25.70	23.70	25.70	24.75
May	23.75	25.00	23.18	24.65	24.18
Jul	23.10	24.20	22.45	23.90	23.45
Aug	22.40	23.35	21.90	23.35	22.90
Sep	21.80	22.40	21.15	22.40	22.13
Oct	21.05	21.65	20.32	21.45	21.35
Dec	20.35	20.65	19.60	20.55	20.60
Jan	19.80	20.25	19.25	20.25	20.25
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Mar	104.50	107.00	100.50	105.50	106.00
May	111.00	112.00	106.50	112.00	112.00
Jul	115.50	117.00	112.00	116.50	117.00
Aug	118.00	120.00	115.00	119.50	120.00
Sep	122.00	123.00	118.00	122.00	123.00
Oct	125.50	125.50	121.50	125.00	126.50
Dec	127.00	129.00	124.00	128.50	129.50
Jan	129.50	132.00	127.50	131.50	132.00
Mar	—	—	—	132.00	135.00
b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Mar	445.50	451.00	438.00	451.00	445.50
Apr	450.00	455.00	440.00	454.00	448.00
Jun	457.50	462.00	446.50	460.00	455.50
Aug	463.00	469.00	453.50	466.50	462.00
Oct	471.00	474.20	461.00	474.00	468.00
Dec	475.00	482.00	467.00	481.00	474.00
Feb	482.00	486.50	474.00	486.50	479.50
Apr	485.50	491.00	482.00	491.00	484.50
Jun	491.80	496.50	498.00	496.50	—
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Apr	35.50	35.50	34.30	a34.30	35.73
Jun	36.40	36.40	35.40	36.00	36.85
Aug	36.00	36.10	35.12	a35.12	35.60
Oct	35.50	35.50	34.27	a34.27	35.70
Dec	35.75	35.75	34.35	a34.35	35.75
Feb	35.90	35.90	34.52	b34.65	b36.02

Sales: April 2003; June 1771; Aug 396; Oct 208; Dec 144; Feb 46.
Open interest: April 8469; June 7451; Aug 2548; Oct 1246; Dec 1088; Feb 90.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Apr	37.70	38.05	37.12	37.40	38.70
Jun	40.22	40.35	39.62	39.90	41.20
Jul	41.45	41.50	40.47	b40.95	42.05
Aug	39.50	40.35	39.25	39.65	a40.70
Oct	39.35	39.45	38.85	39.00	b40.35
Dec	39.00	39.60	38.75	39.00	a40.25
Feb	39.05	39.40	38.30	a38.30	39.80
Apr	—	—	—	a38.20	a39.70

Sales: April 1746; June 1208; July 608; Aug 192; Oct 38; Dec 60; Feb 55; April 0.
Open interest: April 3942; June 3589; July 1907; Aug 768; Oct 465; Dec 746; Feb 18; April 2.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Mar	49.25	49.40	47.75	48.95	49.65
Apr	43.75	43.75	41.70	b41.85	43.70
May	42.50	42.50	41.10	41.50	42.90
Jun	42.70	42.70	40.70	41.50	43.05
Sep	51.05	51.05	49.50	50.00	51.50

Sales: March 414; April 92; May 188; June 34; Sep 21.
Open interest: March 801; April 453; May 509; June 236; Sep 84.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Mar	61.00	61.00	59.70	a59.70	61.30
May	61.00	61.35	60.60	a60.60	a62.10
Jul	61.95	62.15	61.20	a61.20	62.60
Aug	60.50	61.05	60.30	a60.30	a61.80
Feb	56.25	57.60	55.25	55.25	b57.00

Sales: March 632; May 780; July 418; Aug 69; Feb 91.
Open interest: March 2202; May 3291; July 2243; Aug 637; Feb 271.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
GOLD (100 troy oz.)					
Mar	180.60	182.20	180.60	182.00	181.60
Jun	186.40	186.50	184.70	186.00	186.10
Sep	190.80	190.80	189.20	190.20	190.50
Dec	194.50	194.60	194.00	194.00	194.20
Mar	198.80	198.90	198.80	198.90	199.00
Jun	203.40	204.03	203.40	204.00	202.20

Sales: March 407; June 700; Sep. 122; Dec. 13; March 1; June 1.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
May	291	279	287.50-288	282.50-283
Aug	280	257	275.50-276	271-271
Oct	266	258	259.50-260	258.50-259
Dec	251	243	244-244.50	242.50-243
Mar	241	234	235-235	236-238
May	231	224	226-229	210-223
Aug	No trade		218-224	210-217
Lots 1,594.				
COCOA				
Mar	745	730	730-734	732.50-740
May	655	644	646½-647	659-659.50
Jul	621	609	610-610½	623-624
Sep	603	591	590-592	604-605
Dec	601	590½	590½-591	604-605
Mar	581	570	569-570	585-586
May	No trade		568-570	587-585
Lots 5,053.				
COFFEE				
Mar	441	428½	433-433½	444-445
May	436	420	433½-434	437.50-440
Jul	429	425	428½-429	431.50-432
Sep	426½	424	425½-426	430-431
Nov	426½	425	425-427	431.50-432
Jan	426½	426	427½-431	432-433.50
Mar	427½		426-430	433-435
Lots 886.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	549 - 550	557.5 - 558
3 months	557 - 558	574 - 574.50
Cathodes: spot	540 - 541	545 - 547
3 months	559 - 559	563 - 565
Tin: spot	3030 - 3050	3025 - 3030
3 months	3055 - 3060	3055 - 3057
Lead: spot	225.75 - 226	225 - 225.50
3 months	217.75 - 218	217.50 - 217.75
Zinc: spot	334.5 - 335	335 - 335
3 months	333.5 - 334	334 - 334.50
Silver: spot	182.5 - 182.9	183 - 183.5
3 months	187.5 - 187.9	188 - 188.3

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Mar	725	703	704-706	−34
May	710	687	688-689	−22
July		680	— 679	−23
Sep	665	647	— 648	−27
Dec	637	628	628-629	−12
Mar	—	—	610-622	−18
Lots 533.				
SUGAR				
Oct	—	—	— 3300	—

Market Summary

March 3, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Sony Corp	454,600	8¾	+¼
UAL Inc	346,200	21⅝	+⅞
Pan Am	314,500	4⅝	
StdOil Ind	284,800	38¼	−1⅜
Braniff Int	237,900	8⅝	+⅜
Nat Semicn	234,100	22¼	+2⅝
Searle GD	233,600	20¾	+1
Un Carbide	224,700	53⅝	+3⅛
Gen Motors	198,100	39⅞	+⅞
US Steel	190,900	50¼	+1⅛
Nwst Airl	165,400	19	+1⅜
Marriott	160,100	12⅝	+⅜
TransW Air	151,800	11⅜	+⅞
Southern Co	150,300	10¼	+¼
Cont Data	141,500	18	+½

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	24.10	17.36
Advances	1121	833
Declines	350	505
Unchanged	343	428
Total issues	1814	1766
New 1974-75 highs	34	15
New 1974-75 lows	2	3

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Reserch Ctl	56,000	13⅞	−⅜
Brad Ragan	46,600	19¼	+1⅜
Shelter Res	45,800	3½	
Solitron	45,200	2⅞	+⅜
Syntex Corp	36,600	33	+¼
Milm Onyx	34,400	17⅞	+⅛
US Filter	30,000	7⅞	+⅜
Sambos Rst	29,700	13⅞	+½
Den Tal Ez	28,700	13¼	+1
PanOcean O	28,100	12¼	−¼

Approx total stock sales 2,180,000
Stock sales year ago 1,942,530

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
77.86	77.26	77.86	+0.59

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	741.00	756.49	737.64	753.13	+14.08
20 Trn	164.25	167.69	163.47	166.54	+2.74
15 Utl	79.63	80.43	78.76	80.01	+0.67
65 Stk	235.80	240.33	234.49	239.09	+3.95

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	93.32	90.90	92.85	+1.69
20 Railroads	39.04	38.28	38.81	+0.25
55 Utilities	40.50	39.53	40.25	+0.37
500 Stocks	83.46	81.32	83.03	+1.44

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	43.83	43.27	43.83	+0.76
Industrials	47.85	47.26	47.85	+0.91
Transportation	31.75	31.33	31.75	+0.71
Utilities	31.35	31.14	31.35	+0.21
Finance	47.35	46.77	47.35	+0.84

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar. 3	182,362	328,569	3,108
Feb. 28	201,282	292,074	2,220
Feb. 26	208,874	356,329	4,334
Feb. 25	206,917	429,585	5,082
Feb. 24	233,624	414,944	5,028
Feb. 21	268,218	453,053	5,201

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Tokyo Exchange

March 3, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	245	Matsu E. Wks.	511
Canon	205	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	147
Dai Nip. Print.	410	Mitsubi Corp.	395
Fuji Bank	407	Mitsui Co.	440
Fuji Photo	333	Mitsukoshi	447
Hitachi	166	Nippon Elec.	207
Honda Motor	614	Sharp	222
C. Itoh	452	Shiseido	966
Japan Air L.	1,700	Sony Corp.	2,400
Kansai El. P.	745	Sumitomo Bk.	396
Kao Soap	336	Taisho Marine	331
Kirin Brewery	284	Takeda Chem.	234
Komatsu	309	Teijin	159
Kubota	338	Tokio Marine	544
Matsu E. Ind.	439	Toray	149
		Toyota Motor	489

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	95.20	92.40	95.20	77.00
Brussels	124.33	123.90	124.89	108.43
Frankfurt	133.43	131.30	133.43	110.50
London 30	287.80	301.80	301.80	146.00
London 500	125.95	127.71	127.71	63.49
Milan	108.10	106.78	108.38	86.98
Paris	116.60	116.80	120.30	99.70
Sydney	362.65	359.51	369.48	289.68
Tokyo (n)	314.30	300.13	378.27	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4302.04	4107.63	4302.04	3627.04
Zurich	247.80	251.90	260.70	206.20

(n) new. (o) old.

FCE Quotations

March 4, 1975

		1975 Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	740	742	745	740
753.13	offer	750	760	770	780
FTI	bid	276	280	280	275
287.80	offer	285	300	310	310
TKDJ	bid	4250	4200	4150	4150
4302.04	offer	4300	4350	4400	4450
Prem. Gas	bid	119	122	122	122
118.58	offer	122	125	127	128
Gasoil	bid	83.5	85	87	86
82.50	offer	86	88	92	91

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.
Kerstraat 363 Amsterdam. Telex: 16102. Phone: 25 47 53 Cable: INDEXCHANGE.

COMISION EJECUTIVA HIDROELECTRICA DEL RIO LEMPA (CEL)
EL SALVADOR, CENTRAL AMERICA
BIDDER'S QUALIFICATION NOTICE
LICITACION NO. 459

Applications for prequalification of bidders for designing, installing, and furnishing the supervisory control equipment for the CEL system are invited.
To qualify for bidding, the prospective bidder must have manufactured similar equipment for major control systems for electric utility applications during the past five years.
Applicants for prequalification must submit, filled out in its entirety, the Bidder's Qualification Form—Contract Documents 637-E9, Supervisory Control System. This qualification form may be obtained from the Harza Engineering Company.
Prequalification information shall be sent to the Harza Engineering Company, 150 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, U.S.A. before April 15, 1975.
Contract Documents 637-E9, Supervisory Control System are scheduled for issue on May 6, 1975. The bid opening is scheduled for July 1, 1975. Installation and Commissioning of equipment will be required between February to April 1977.
Bidding is open to all member countries of the World Bank and Switzerland.
Financing will be by a loan to the CEL from the International Bank for reconstruction and Development.
In issuing this notice, the CEL does not bind itself to issue the Contract Documents.

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هكذا من الأهل

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
32¾	5	AAR Co .12e	4	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅝	AV Cos .25	3	18	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	AbrdM .40b	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
2⅞	1	Acme Hami	14	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅝	1½	Action Ind	4	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅞	½	Adam Rusel	9	4	1⅝	1½	1½	
2½	5-16	ADM Indust		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13½	4⅛	AdobeO .05e	8	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1½	A&EPlasl P	3	32	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	⅝	Aegis Corp	6	65	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Aerodex Inc		5	1	1	1	+1-16
4⅝	2	AeroFlo .15e	19	3	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Aeronca Inc		6	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅞	½	Aerosol	3	7	1⅝	1½	1½	— ¼
4	1	AffilCap .06r	10	2	2½	2	2	
6⅝	2⅝	Affil Hsp .30	10	6	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Aiken Ind	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	AirbFrt .40e	7	31	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	3½	Airpax Elec	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
24	15	AlanMag 1a	5	44	25⅝	21½	25⅛	+ 4¼
22	12	AlanW 1.25a	2	30	22⅝	20⅞	22½	+ 1⅞
6⅝	2⅝	Alaska Airl	10	228	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	4⅝	Alcolc .12e	5	19	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3¼	Allegny Airl	8	237	5⅝	5	5	+ ⅛
5	1¼	AllegA wtO		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	AllegA wtN		27	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	3½	Alleg Cp wt		13	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Allied Art	15	19	2⅛	2	2⅛	
5⅝	1¼	Altamil Cp	3	4	2	1⅞	2	
1⅞	⅝	Altec Corp	8	1	¾	¾	¾	
¾	⅛	Altec Cp wt		21	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
3⅞	1⅝	Altec Crp pf		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	6	AlterFds .50	4	7	8	8	8	— ⅛
51	40	Alcoa pf3.75		z50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	AMAX wt		18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅝	1½	Amco Ind	2	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	2½	AHessLL wt		32	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8	4⅝	AmBiltrt .56	4	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
15	9½	AmBusP .32	8	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
6⅛	5½	AContrl .20b		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	1⅞	Am Fletch	2	8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
16	6⅝	A GarPd .30	7	17	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
20⅝	2⅝	Am Int Pict	5	18	18½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8	3⅛	A Israel .27r	3	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	5¼	AMaizeA .40	4	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	5¼	AMaizeB .40	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
35½	26⅜	Am Mt 1.70e	4	2	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
12⅞	1⅛	AmMot Inns	16	53	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
36⅛	24⅝	AmPetrof 2	4	18	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ¼
9⅝	2⅝	A Plan 1.02t		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Am rec .15	5	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9½	1¾	Am Rlty Tr		13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7	2	A SafEq .11t	3	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	A Techin .12	25	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	1	AmTrain Sv		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅞	4	AMIC Cp	6	25	8	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	Anglo C .12e	5	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅛	3⅛	Anixter .16	3	113	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Ankeo .10e	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Anthony .30f	4	17	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3	1	Applid Data	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
33½	12	Aquit Cp .30	17	18	18	18	18	
20⅛	4⅝	Ariz CL .10e	6	11	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	1	Armac Ent	3	6	3⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Armin P	4	112	12¼	10½	12	+ 1⅝
3⅝	2⅛	Arrow Elect	3	11	3½	3½	3½	
7⅛	2	Arwood .20e	3	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	5⅛	Asamera .25	4	99	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	AshlOil Can	8	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7	4	Aspro .40b	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2½	½	AssdFd Str		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	2⅛	Atalnta .42e	6	7	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	+ ¼
3⅝	⅝	AtlcoMtg wt		9	15-16	⅞	15-16	+3-16
7⅝	6½	Atl Richf wt		32	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	3⅝	AtlCMB .97e	3	105	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
25	11⅝	Augatinc .15	15	x15	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
20⅛	6⅛	Austral Oil	8	33	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	Auto Train	14	28	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	1	Auto Bldg	17	19	3	3	3	
9	5⅝	AutmSec .20	6	5	5⅛	5		
13⅝	2¼	AVC Cp .82t	4	30	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	AVEMC .14		11	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
32⅝	16½	Avondl 1.20b	7	4	20	20	20	
17⅛	2⅞	AVX Corp	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

B

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
9	4⅝	BadgrMt .50	7	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
6	3⅛	BaldwS .32a		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	BanFd 1.12e		9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
21	3⅝	BanstrCll Lt		72	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Banner .04	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	BarcoCo .10	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Barry R .28t	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7½	3⅞	BarryWr .40	5	16	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Bartell Med		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
3⅞	2½	Barth Sp .20	9	15	3⅛	3	3	
2⅝	1⅛	Bartons Cdy	13	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	
1¾	1	Baruch Fost	8	32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9½	2⅝	BasinPet Cp	4	15	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	BayrkUt .72		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Bell nd .08	4	25	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
1	⅛	BenStMg wt		32	5-16	¼	¼	
4	1¼	Benrus Crp	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	1½	Berg Ent		4	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
29	9⅛	Brewer 1.20	3	x14	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	BATob r.21e	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+3 5-16
8½	3½	Brooks P .20	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5	2	BrownCo wt		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	8	BrnF A .52b	8	14	12½	12	12	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	BrnF B .52b	8	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	BrwnF pf.40		2	5	5	5	
4	1⅝	Buehler Cp	5	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
4	1	Buell In .30b	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Buildex .32	3	4	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
14½	6⅝	Bundy 1.08	5	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1	Burgess Ind	11	36	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
10½	4½	Burnsint .60	8	36	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	Bush Univ	4	2	5½	5½	5½	
8⅛	5⅛	Butlerint .50	3	2	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
34	12	Buttes G Oil	7	140	20⅝	19½	19⅝	+ 1⅛

C

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
4½	1⅞	Cabicom Gn	10	24	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
7⅛	13-16	Cagles In A	6	8	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ¼
9	4½	Calder .19b	3	31	8	7⅞	7⅞	
11⅞	3⅝	Calcomp	3	56	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Cal Life Cp	3	18	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	1⅝	Camco Inc	12	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	2 13-16	Cam Ch .25e	5	43	3⅝	3 9-16	3 11-16	+1-16
15⅛	8⅝	Campin .40b	3	19	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1 7-16	CdnExp GO	26	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7 15-16	2	Cdn Homstd	26	116	4 7-16	3 9-16	4 7-16	+ 1
8⅞	3⅝	CdnHydr .25	4	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14	9½	CdnInP 1.28	5	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
5 13-16	1⅝	Con Merrill	24	12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	6⅛	Cdn Occidnt	9	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1-16	Canweri Int		7	¾	¾	¾	+1-16
2⅛	1	Canoga .10e	5	8	2	2	2	
7⅞	1	Capehart Cp	2	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Capital Res		4	1	1	1	
24⅛	10⅜	Carb Ind .60	3	105	20½	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
5	1⅝	Caressa .20	5	x12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
69⅝	40⅝	Carbatn 1.20	16	27	68⅛	66	68⅝	+ 1¾
12	7⅞	CaroPlpl .84	7	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
66½	45	CaroPL pf 5		z50	54	54	54	— 1
4	9-16	Carr wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅝	10	CastlAM .80	3	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
16¼	10⅛	CastlFd 1.28		x3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Castleton In		2	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
14	2⅛	Castlwd Int	5	3	4	4	4	
11½	3⅝	Cavitron Cp	13	43	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	CDI Corp	3	1	1⅝		1⅝	
43⅛	29⅛	CenM pf3.50		z50	38	37	38	+ 1½
52⅝	39	CenPL pf 4		225	46	46	46	+ 1
5	2⅞	CenlSec .30e		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅞	1½	Canvill Com		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Certified Cp	3	1	2	2	2	
1⅛	3-16	Cretron Cp		21	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
2⅛	⅜	Catec Corp	7	22	1½	1½	1½	
5⅞	2⅝	ChadMill .40	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5½	1⅝	Champ Hom		148	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Chartr Med	4	16	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	CHB Fd .57t	4	16	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
5⅛	1	ChicUnl .40r	4	6	2	2	2	
10	2⅝	Child World	7	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	9-16	Christian Co		18	1½	1½	1½	
1⅛	⅛	ClMtgGr wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
5⅛	1	Cineram	12	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9½	4⅝	Circle K .30	6	16	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
6	3¼	Citation .40	6	9	5	5	5	+ ⅛
15⅞	6	CK Petrolm	8	30	11½	10½	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Clark Cons	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9¼	3	Clark Gr .30	3	17	5	5	5	
9⅛	2½	Clarkson .16	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	Clarostat	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Clausng .62e	4	x4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Clopay .09r	188	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3	1½	CMI Corp	35	32	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
16½	2⅝	CMI Inv wt		18	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1	CMT In Inc	4	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	Coachmn In	11	4	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	
20	3⅝	Cof Mat .24b	5	14	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
3⅝	1½	Cohu In .15r	8	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	½	Colt Intl		13	⅞	13-16	⅞	
13¼	5	ColeNat .60	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	4¼	Coleman .44	14	34	7	6⅞	6⅞	
8⅛	2	ColwellC .28		1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5⅞	⅛	ColwMtg wt		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	5⅞	Cmbustn Eq	8	76	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
36	22	Cominco 3e	6	2	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅛	Com Grp .12	5	3	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
13	7⅝	ComlAIIl .38	9	10	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	2	4	15⅛	15¼	15½	
8	3	CoPsycC .20	6	27	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	3⅞	Compo Ind		5	6	6	6	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	CompuDyn	11	2	1	1	1	
3⅛	1	Concrd Fab	26	16	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5	1½	Condec Crp	3	55	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Connlly Con	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅞	13-16	Conroy Inc		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5	Con Oil Gas	10	117	8	7⅞	7⅞	
13⅝	5⅝	Cons Ref .60	5	19	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2½	Consyne Cp	8	31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2	½	Cont Mater		3	15-16	⅞	15-16	
2⅛	⅝	Cont-Tel wt		31	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
11⅞	3¼	Cook El .48	6	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
14½	9½	Cook Ind .40	2	203	14	13½	13½	— ½
5⅞	2⅝	Cooper Jar	3	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10	2	Cordon Intl	8	24	3	2⅞	3	
19	7⅛	Core Labs	9	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
18½	11⅝	CorrBlk 1.06	9	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	¼	Cousins wt		72	⅜	⅜	⅜	—
15⅛	3¼	CoxCbl Com	14	25	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Craig Corp	3	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅝	2½	CramrE .11t	3	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	3⅝	Creole Pet 1	7	30	7⅛	6⅞	7	
16⅛	5⅛	Crompton		6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
52	15⅛	Cross AT .84	13	28	30	29⅝	30	+ ½
10⅛	5⅝	CrowlyM .40	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24½	14⅛	CrwnCPl .60r	3	14	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Crutchr Res	15	53	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	7⅛	CrystlO .20e	3	54	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	
7⅛	3	Cubic Co .20	5	20	4¼	4	4	
2⅛	⅝	Curtis Math		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛

D

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
5⅝	1⅛	Damson Oil	13	26	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
27½	14⅝	Daniell .28b	8	19	28½	27⅝	28½	+ 1
54⅛	22⅞	Data Dcuml	5	2	39	39	39	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Dataprod	4	47	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
19⅝	3⅝	DayMin .10e	14	43	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1	½	DCL Inc		1	½	½	½	
8⅛	4½	Del Labs .20	5	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	¼	DeltaCp Am		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
16¼	8⅝	DTalEz .20e	8	287	13½	12⅛	13⅛	+ 1
20½	13⅝	Depslir 1.44	5	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	⅝	Designer Jw		1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
11⅛	2	Dev Cp Am	5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
25	13⅛	DiamM Drll	7	57	22	21⅝	22⅛	— ½
3⅝	1⅛	Diebo'd VC		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Digicon Inc	6	9	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
15½	7⅛	DillardSt .40	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Diodes Inc		14	15-16	⅞	15-16	+3-16
3⅛	1⅛	DiscFbr .24t	4	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	Diversey .70	6	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
10⅛	3⅛	Dixilyn Cor	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
45	15⅝	Dome Petrl	31	10	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
28	16⅝	Domtar 1.40	4	15	19⅝	19½	19½	
9⅞	4⅛	Donkeny .30	2	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	— 1
8⅝	4⅝	DowneyS .30	4	14	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	DrgFair .40	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	6⅛	DupbtPd .60	3	98	20⅛	19½	19½	— ½
10⅝	4⅝	Dur Tst .25b	7	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	
6⅛	1⅝	Dynlctn .05e	8	119	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	1¾	Dynell .14t	10	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

E

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
12⅝	7⅛	E Systm .80	6	31	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅝
10¼	2⅝	ErlScheb .36	18	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅞	6⅝	Earth R .60	5	67	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
24	12½	EasonO .10r	9	45	22½	21⅞	21⅞	
5⅞	1⅝	Eastrn Frgl		5	4	4	4	— ⅛
14¼	3⅛	Ecodyne	13	18	7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	Edgiton .50r	7	13	20	19½	19½	— ¼
4⅝	13-16	Edmos Cp	10	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Edo Corp	5	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Edwrds .30a	6	23	8½	8	8⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Egan Mc .20	5	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
12⅝	2⅝	EhrnhP .20a	3	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3	1½	Elcor Chm	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	3⅝	El Hose .40	4	6	4	4	4	
4⅝	1⅝	ElAudD .21t	2	14	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	Electrog .80	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	13-16	Elect Assist	3	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	4⅛	El Eng .29e	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
25½	9	ElctrnicA 1	7	7	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—
10⅞	6	ELT Inc	5	67	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	EpkoSh .64a	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
6⅛	3⅝	ErnstEC .40	4	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛
2⅞	9-16	Ero Ind	21	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Esq Rad El	3	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
4⅞	2⅛	EssexC .03e	3	19	4	4	4	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Etz Lav .09e	2	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Euthenc .15t	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12½	2⅝	Execut .24b		7	4	3⅛	4	

F

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
3⅝	1⅛	Fab Ind	6	31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	FabriCtr .06	5	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Fairfid Nob	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	1⅝	Fair Ch .20e	3	7	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	7⅝	FalconS .10e	3	153	20⅛	18½	18⅝	— 1⅝
7⅝	1⅛	Fam Dol Str	9	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	FannyF .42t	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	⅝	Fash Fabric		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅞	1	FDI Inc .01e		44	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
4½	1⅝	Fed Resrces	28	40	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅝	6½	Felmont .12e	6	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Felsway .32	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7	1⅝	Fibrebrd wt		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25½	3¼	Fidelco Gib	4	24	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
6	2	Filmways	6	103	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
15	5	FinSanB .20	7	x204	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅝	FinGen .35b	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
2⅝	1-16	Fst Dany wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
16⅝	5⅝	FstSL Sh .48	5	10	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
14½	1⅝	Fst Va Mtg		4	2	1⅝	1⅝	—
12⅛	3⅝	Fstmark .24	4	7	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	FischrP .48t	8	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Flagstaff	3	15	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Flight Safty	9	48	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
2⅝	⅝	Fla Capital	4	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	FlaRck .10e	7	2	3½	3½	3½	
23⅝	9⅛	FlukeJ .72t	7	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	9¼	Fly Dia Oil	12	180	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Foodrm .15e	3	3	4½	4½	4½	
8⅛	5	FooteMin 1e	5	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
29	24⅝	Foote pf2.20		5	29	29	29	
3⅛	1⅛	Forest Labs		15	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	4½	FoxStaP .36	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3½	FrankNu .32	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9½	7⅝	Frantz .56	4	17	10⅞	9⅛	10⅞	+ 1⅝
47	14	Fresnio .80b	4	32	29½	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	Frier Ind		9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ¼
9⅞	6⅛	Frigitemp	9	48	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
21	6⅛	Frigitronic	21	176	12½	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	4½	Frischs .30b	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Frontier Air	4	53	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
25½	15⅛	FrontrAir pf		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ 1⅝
3⅝	1½	FrontAir wt		39	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼

G

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
8⅞	3⅝	Gabriel .34t	3	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅝
10½	4½	Garan .32a	3	1	5½	5½	5½	
5⅛	1⅝	Garcia Corp	12	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Garland .30	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Gaylord Nat	2	9	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
20⅝	7⅛	Gearhart .32	8	30	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅜	Gen Bolldrs	67	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1	GenEduc Sv	3	17	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	G Empl .26r	5	10	2	2	2	
1	¼	G Housewar		4	¾	¾	¾	
9⅝	3⅝	Gen Interior	9	10	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅞	1	Gen Recrat	5	37	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
4⅛	⅞	Gen Rsrch		2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Generics Cp	7	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅝	1¾	Genge Inc		11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	⅝	Genisco Tch	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	1	Gerber Sci	24	1	2⅛	2	2⅛	
15½	7½	GiantF .50b	4	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	7⅛	Giant Y .40a	15	53	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	2	GITRI 1.04e	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3½	1⅛	Gladding Cp		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Glasrock Pr		3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	15⅝	Glatfelter 2	4	83	34⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ 1⅝
63⅛	31⅝	Glatfl pf2.50		4	63	62½	62⅛	+ 1⅝
8⅝	3⅝	GlenDis .23t	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	Globeind .40	5	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ 1
11⅝	4⅛	Gloucstr En	4	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Glover Inc		11	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Gldblatt .36	7	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
34⅝	8⅝	Golden Cycl	33	38	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	⅞	Gold W Mob		5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅛	7-16	oldfield Cp		96	⅝	9-16	⅝	—1-16
3⅛	1⅛	GoodLS .10	23	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		33	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Gorin Strs	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅝	9⅛	GorrnR .90a	5	22	15⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— 2⅛
7⅞	1⅛	GouldInc wt		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3	Gould IT .68	13	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37½	15⅝	Grainger .30	18	29	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	GrandCtl .20	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3	⅝	Granite Mgt		118	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	GreyMf .84t		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4	2	Gt Am Ind	3	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	GtBasin Pet	8	155	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	9	Gt Lk Ch .16	8	126	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	
9⅝	2⅝	Gt scott Sup	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	GREIT .40		31	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅝
25⅞	8⅛	GRI Cp .40	6	28	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—
13⅞	6	GrossTic .90	7	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	Grow C .32b	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	¼	GSC En .42c	12	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅝	GTI Corp	7	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	¼	GuardMt wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	4⅛	GuardCh .40	7	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
7⅛	1⅝	Guilford .20	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅛	1-16	GulfMRIt wt		4	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6⅛	1⅝	GulfRep Fin	2	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅛	2⅝	Gifstrm LD	7	46	8½	8⅝	8½	

H

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
2⅛	½	Halco Prod	3	9	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
12	5	HallsMot .44	3	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	HampD .15e	2	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4	1	Hampton Ind	3	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
13	4⅝	Hanovr Petr	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	HenSq 1.98e	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
25	13½	Harland .22	19	70	23½	22½	23⅛	+ 1⅝
13½	5	Harmn .05r	3	30	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ 1⅛
25⅝	5⅝	HartzM! Cp	19	48	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	⅝	HarvySt .14t	10	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	1½	Hasbro Ind	10	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Hasting .40a	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅝	3	HawaiA .10r	3	30	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Health Chm	4	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	
1⅞	9-16	Helnick Inst	17	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	—
11⅛	1⅝	Helm 1.45e	20	52	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	
3½	1	Hemdale En	2	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	HiG Inc	4	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Hi Shear Cp	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
9⅞	2⅝	Hipmnic .20	14	28	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Hofmn Ind	3	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Holly Corp	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
56	15⅝	HomeOA .50	11	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—
52	14⅝	HomeOB .50	11	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
20½	15⅝	HormelG .92	5	6	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	2⅛	HospM 1.24e	3	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	Hosp Mtr In	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅛	5½	Hotel I 2.08e	7	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	House VI .32	10	8	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
32½	11⅝	HoustOil .40	9	211	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅛
28	16⅝	HubellB 1.30	8	2	28	28	28	— ½
55⅝	25	Hub pfA1.75		1	41	41	41	+12
48	16	HudsB OG 1	8	3	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
4⅛	⅝	Hudson Gen		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	3½	Huffmn .40e	6	5	5	5	5	
24⅛	11⅛	HuskyO .50	5	16	16½	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
4	1½	Hycel Inc	50	45	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
28⅝	12⅝	HygrFd .90e	4	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅝

I-J-K

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
7⅞	3⅛	ICH Cp .32t	10	10	5	5	5	
16⅞	7¼	ICM R 1.64a	7	5	10½	10¼	10½	
5⅝	2 11-16	ImeCh .35e	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
4½	2⅝	Imper Ind	2	54	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
43⅝	19⅝	ImpOil A .80	12	22	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Incoterm A		34	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
53	39	IndplPL pf 4		z30	44	44	44	— ⅝
1⅛	7-16	Inflight Svc	4	91	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Inolex Corp		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7½	2⅝	Instron .20	8	3	4½	4½	4½	—
2⅝	⅛	Instrum Sys	10	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Integrt Res	14	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15-16	¼	Intl Banknot		28	⅝	9-16	⅝	
13⅛	5⅝	Int Cour .24	10	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	Int Foodsvc	5	5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	InFuneral S	5	16	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
12	5⅝	IntGenIn .70	3	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	1⅝	Int Prot .10		13	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	⅞	Int Stretch						
48	15	IntSyCon .25	10	z2900	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— 1⅛
3	3-16	Interphoto		7	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
15½	6½	Interpool	4	15	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Intrsyst .40	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅝	5⅝	Interway Cp	2	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
24	12⅝	InDiv A 1.80	5	16	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
6⅛	3⅛	InvDivB .45	5	2	4½	4½	4½	
12⅛	4	InvestRlt Tr	9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Ionics Inc	14	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
10	3⅛	IroqBrd .12	6	20	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	Irvin Indust	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	Itel Corp	4	128	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Jaclyn .30a	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	5½	Jacobs Eng	5	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
4⅛	1¼	Jamswy .09t	2	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
9⅛	3	Jeannet .22t	5	19	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ½
25⅛	14⅝	John Pd .25	16	10	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
4	2¼	Juniper Pet	11	34	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Jupiter Ind	3	11	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Kaisrind .86	7	167	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	Kalvex Inc		14	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	KaneMill wt		3	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	11	KanebSv .90	6	23	19⅛	18½	18⅝	— ⅝
4	2	KayCorp .20	38	3	3	3	3	
5⅝	2⅝	KenwinS .34	5	4	4	4	4	+ ¼
22⅝	9⅛	Kewane .48a	4	91	13⅞	13	13⅞	— ½
7⅝	3⅝	Keystind .30	4	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅝	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	9	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	1	King Opticl	3	32	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅛	KingRd .15e	6	19	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ 1⅛
6⅛	1½	Kingstip .16	10	17	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
32	10⅝	Kirbyind .60	7	51	31	31	31	+ ¼
3⅝	1	Kit Mfg		3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5⅝	⅝	Kleinerts		39	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Klikiok .60	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	4⅝	Knicker Toy	3	22	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
25	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	4	3	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	2	KuhnStr .10	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛

L

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
7⅝	3	Lafay Radio	6	68	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2 9-16	Lake Shore	10	10	3⅛	3 11-16	3 13-16	+ ⅛
4⅝	3¼	LaMaur .36	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	LaPointe	10	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Laneco Inc	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11	3⅛	LarwR 1.22e	17	41	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅝
⅜	1-16	LarwinR wt		1	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
11⅛	3⅝	LCA Cp .45	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6	— ⅛
2⅛	¼	LCA Cp wt		35	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
13½	5	LeaRon .24a	4	8	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Lee Entr .40	9	29	16	15⅝	16	
17	3⅝	Lee Pharm	32	5	6	6	6	
5⅛	9-16	Leisure Tec		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	LesFay .32b	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10	5⅝	LewisB .24e	3	20	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ½
4⅝	1⅝	Liberty Fab	3	8	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Lighiolier	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Lincoln Am	7	24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	1⅝	Lloyds Elec	75	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1	Lodge S .13e	6	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	LoewTha wt		131	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Logistic .10e	4	64	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	LSB Ind .11t	5	7	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		103	3	2⅞	3	
3½	2½	Lundy Elec		16	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Lynch Corp	5	4	2	2	2	+ ⅛

M

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
15⅝	8⅝	Me PbS 1.28	8	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
7	3½	Mansf T .50	150	3	4½	4½	4½	
5⅛	1⅝	Marindu B	14	153	2⅝	2 11-16	2⅝	+3-16
17⅝	4⅝	Mark Contrl	6	56	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	MarshF .24	11	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Marshal Ind	3	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Masland .40	4	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	5	Masneiln .30	5	13	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
12½	3⅛	MaterRe .20	7	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7½	2⅛	McCull Oil	4	142	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ½
10⅛	5⅝	McDonh .60	4	14	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ⅝
6	2⅝	McIntsh .32	9	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1	McKeon Cn		2	2	2	2	
2⅛	⅝	MDC Corp	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	Means FW 1	6	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	6½	Medalst .40b	4	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
2⅞	4	Medain Lels	2	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	
4⅝	1	Medco Jwly	14	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9	2⅝	Medenco .12	5	25	5	5	5	+ ¼
26½	14⅝	MediaGn .60	10	6	24½	24	24	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Mego Intl In	4	90	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅝
11⅝	6	MEM Co .72	4	15	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Metrocare	5	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Mich Genl	7	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17	3	MichSu .40a	1	65	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
3⅝	2⅝	Mich S pf.24		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8¼	2⅝	Midld Co .10	80	3	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
18⅝	6	Milgo Elect	6	177	12⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
13	5⅝	MillerW .60	5	7	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	5⅝	MillOnx .20r	6	344	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	6⅛	Mil Roy .28e	8	36	12⅛	11⅛	12¼	+ ⅝
8⅛	½	Mission IT		17	1	⅞	1	
15⅝	5½	MoKanTx ct		1	14	14	14	
14	10	MoPac 1.20	3	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
29⅛	9	Mitchll 1.57t	4	43	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅛	⅛	MoAmCo Cp		17	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
16½	5⅝	Molycrp wt		51	10½	10	10½	+ ½
56⅛	40	MonP pf4.40		z20	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
9⅝	7	Moog .55e	3	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	3⅛	MigGth .95e		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	MoltsSup M	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Mov Star .30	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅝	6½	MPB Cp .50	4	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	2⅛	MultiAm .20	163	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	4⅝	MWA .40a	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛

N

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
5	1½	Nat Alfalfa		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	9-16	NatHlth Ent		13	1	⅞	⅞	—1-16
1⅛	½	Natlnd wt		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp	32	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	3⅛	NMedEn .12	4	713	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	2	Nat Paragn	8	34	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
7⅛	1⅝	Nat Silver	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Nat Spinng	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	⅜	Nat System		6	11-16	11-16	11-16	
10½	4½	NatwH .24b	7	4	10	10	10	
4	1	Nelly Don		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
56½	16¼	NENuclr .20	10	28	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅛
12	4⅝	NHamp .45e	7	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	Newidria M	28	4	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
21⅞	7⅛	NMex Ariz	48	6	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅞	Newpark Rs	5	3	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
10	3⅛	N Proc .35e	9	60	6⅛	6	6	
13⅝	6⅛	NYTimes .60	6	139	10⅞	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
7⅛	5	NiagFSv .34	4	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16½	7⅛	Nolex Cp	17	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
4	1¼	Nortek Inc	4	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	½	NoAmMt wt		7	1	1	1	— ⅛
16	3⅝	NorAm Roy	10	33	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
7	2⅝	NorCdn Oils	19	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—1-16
17	1	NRGMob wt		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7½	1½	Nuclear Dat	9	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
29⅝	6⅝	NumacO Gs	21	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛

O

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
6	3¼	Oakwd Hom	4	2	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	OEA Inc .15	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	12⅝	Offshore Co	6	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	18	OhioBrs 1.40	4	29	22	20½	21½	+ 1¼
12¼	10⅝	OKC Cp .80	3	13	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	7⅝	OnLine Sys	5	17	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
16	8⅝	OnanCp .29e	5	95	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
101½	46½	OOklep Cop	3	z250	50	49⅛	49⅛	+ ½
10⅛	3½	OrioleHo .20	2	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	OSullvan .50	4	x33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10	2	Outdr Sprt	5	9	3½	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
14	4⅛	OverbDr .40	5	10	6½	6½	6½	
4	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	5	41	3⅛	3	3⅛	

P

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
1½	11-16	P&F Indust	3	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20½	15⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		7	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
17½	13⅛	PGE pf1.37		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
16⅝	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	PGRd pf.25		1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
28⅝	22	PG 9.2pf2.32		5	26	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
26	20	PG 8.1pf2.04		3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
25	19	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	22	22	22	— ⅛
27½	22⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
8	1⅝	P Holdg .16		3	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
58	42	PacLt pf4.75		z10	48	48	48	+ 1½
15	11⅝	PNwTel 1.12	9	x29	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
24⅝	11⅛	PallCp .48	12	132	25⅝	24⅝	25	+ ⅝
3	⅝	Palomr Finl		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5½	PanOcean O	171	291	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	—
5⅝	2	Pantasote	3	20	5	4⅝	4⅝	
6	2⅛	ParaPk .10a	3	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	ParkCh .40a	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Park El .10e	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6½	1⅝	Parkwy Dis	6	1	5	5	5	
32⅛	9⅛	Parsons .60e	6	10	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	½	Pat Fashion	43	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
11	2⅛	Patagonia		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16	3⅝	PatoCG .58e	2	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	PatrkP .86t	7	16	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
12⅞	7	Paxall .60	5	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
13½	1	Pease Ellm		1	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	PeerTu .20a	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	PennEng .48	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅝	PenRIE 1.15	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
⅞	¼	Penfron Ind		17	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7⅝	4⅛	PepCom .40	4	21	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅝
7⅛	3	PerinlCp .30	5	44	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	½	Permaner		33	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	6	71	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	Petro Lewis	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	4	Phil LD .52r	3	3	5½	5½	5½	
6½	2	Phoenix Sil	2	198	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ½
4⅛	1⅝	PicNPay .12	5	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
7½	2½	Ploner Plas	3	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	½	Pioneer Sys		2	¾	¾	¾	
5½	2	Pioneer Tex	3	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
39½	9	PitDeMo .80	6	9	14½	14	14½	+ ⅝
30½	15⅝	Pittway 1b	8	16	22⅝	21½	22⅝	+ 1⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Plant Ind	7	91	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	7½	Plantrnics	5	4	12⅛	12⅛	12½	— ¾
4⅝	1½	PlyGem .5H	6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	½	PNB MR wt		9	7-16	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Pneum .20e	4	17	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
1⅝	¼	Poloron Pd		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
9½	4⅝	Polychr .29t	4	18	7	6½	7	+ ⅝
11⅝	2⅛	Prairie Oil	19	12	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Pratt Lmb 1	5	7	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅞
4⅝	3⅛	Pratt Rd .30	5	x14	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
23	16⅝	Prent Hall 1	11	32	22	21	22	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅝	PresRl A .32		5	4	4	4	
10⅝	3⅛	PresRl B .32		7	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
5½	1⅛	Presley Cos	8	14	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Preston .78	5	2	13⅝	13½	13½	— ½
6⅛	1⅝	PrimMt .15r	14	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	4½	PrpCT 1.21e	7	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	ProvGas .88	10	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	PrudBdg .24	5	19	2½	2⅛	2½	
2⅝	⅝	PSA Inc wt		24	2⅛	1⅝	2	
5⅝	1½	PuntaGrd Is	3	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	3½	Purepac Lb	11	9	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅛	Putnam .68a	8	41	15	14	14½	— ⅛

R-S-T

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
4⅛	4	Racon .20a	3	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅛	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	5	5	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅝
35½	12⅝	RangrO Can	53	129	24⅛	23	23⅞	— 1½
4⅛	1	RapdAm wt		25	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
5⅝	2½	Rath Pack		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	6⅝	RaymPr .48	66	6	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅝
18	11⅞	RealEst 1.40	17	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	3	RitIncT .99e	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	8	Rlt RT 1.92e	6	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Reeves Telc	21	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	1½	Refrig Trns		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	1	REIT IncFd		32	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
2	5-16	Rel Grp wt		21	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
11⅛	7⅛	Rem Ar .90	7	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
4	1	Rep Housng		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	RepMtin wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
29	14	Rep NY Cp	4	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
44	3⅝	RaschCtl .08		560	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅝
9½	5⅝	Reslstfx .30	5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Resrtaintl A	3	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	1¼	Resrtsintl B	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
2⅛	⅛	Rest Assoc	10	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	⅝	Rex Noreco		42	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	RH Med Svc	13	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	Richton Int		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1	7⅛	Riley Co	4	8	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	4	RisdonM .36	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5½	2⅝	RLC Corp		2	3	3	3	
34½	19⅝	Robintech	4	36	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅝
4	1¼	Roblin Ind	1	27	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	—
11⅛	6⅝	Rockwy .88	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1⅛	¼	Rockw Nat		18	11-16	⅝	11-16	+1-16
6⅛	3⅛	Rocorint .20	7	x3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17½	6⅝	Rogers Corp	6	12	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Ronco Telep		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
8⅛	2⅝	Rossmor Cp	8	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	15	Rowan .14	6	8	25	24⅝	25	
18	3⅝	Rowind Inc	5	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Royal Amer	13	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	7-16	RoyBusn Fd		5	½	½	½	+ ⅛
2⅛	¼	RoyBch Col	2	11	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	9-16	RSC Indust	7	3	2	2	2	
1⅛	5-16	Rusco Ind		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
10⅛	6	Russell .60	3	21	9	9	9	
10⅛	4⅝	Rust Cft .60	6	9	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅝
17⅝	5⅛	Ryan Ho .20	11	35	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Ryersn Hay	41	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅛	StJohnsT .62	8	3	17	17	17	
8⅛	3⅛	Salem .27t	9	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅝
19	6⅝	Sambos .10e	13	297	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
14½	6⅛	SCarlo 1.46e		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
98	63	SDgo pf7.8		z750	81½	81½	81½	+1½
12⅛	9⅛	SDie G pf 1		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
40½	27	San JW 2.40	7	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅛	Sargent Ind	8	77	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	15¼	Sargt pf2.25		z100	19	18⅝	19	+ 1
4⅝	3⅝	Saturn Airw	4	1	5	5	5	
8	4⅝	Schenut .60a	3	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
3⅝	1	Sci Mgt .09e	5	2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
9⅝	4	SciAtlan .25t	7	34	7	7	7	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅛	Scope Ind	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅛	6	Scrivner .32	3	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
28⅝	11	Scurry Rain		2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅞	1½	Sealectr Cp	6	33	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
1	½	Seaport Cp		13	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	½	Sec Mtg Inv		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	1-16	SecMt In wt		7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8½	3⅛	Selas Cp .30	0	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	SeligLa .60b	4	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
8¼	2⅝	Semtch .14t	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Servo Corp	8	7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	⅞	Servotr .10r	17	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Seton Co .45	12	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	3⅝	SGL In .10r	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	⅝	SG Sec .51e		4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
17½	8⅝	SG Se pf1.70		2	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	4	Sherwin .50b	4	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	ShearHay S		15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	7-16	ShellRes .06		458	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	3⅝	Shnd Cp .24t	3	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
22½	9⅝	Shnandh Oil	8	29	16⅞	15⅝	16⅞	+ 1⅝
18⅝	8½	Sherwd Med	6	20	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅝
18⅛	7⅛	Showbot .80	5	5	10	10	10	
4⅝	1⅝	ShulmTr En		24	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅝
8⅛	3⅝	Sierrcln .20	7	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	SikesCp .08		7	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	Simkins .60	7	x3	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Sim Sch .10e	6	6	3	3	3	
3½	⅞	Silkin SmRf	6	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅜	SMD Ind	5	1	2	2	2	
5⅞	⅛	Solitron .06		452	2⅝	1⅝	2⅝	+ ⅝
10	3⅛	Sonder Brdc	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	4	Sorg Pa .40e	80	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—
13	4	Soundsn .40	4	51	7	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅝
25⅞	21⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		2	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅝
18⅞	14⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—
16⅛	12⅝	SC 5.2pf 1.30		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
16	11⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	13	13	13	— ⅛
52	28	SouRoy .88b	18	12	46⅝	45	45	— 1⅛
6⅛	3	Specity Rest	5	30	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	—
9	3½	Spector .10e	2	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	SpedOP .11t	8	6	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅜	Spelzmn Ind		1	1	1	1	
9⅞	3⅝	Spencr F .32	2	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3½	Splentex .48	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	StdAlllanc 1	3	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
4	1⅝	Std Containr	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	11	StdCoose .90	5	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Std Metals	6	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	StdMotA .42	6	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	StdPac Corp	4	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Std Prod 1	5	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	½	StdPrud wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	9⅝	StdShrs .40r		3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	Stanly Avia	7	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11	7⅛	StarSup .68b	5	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	StarrtHo .30	7	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3	Stealmt .15e	2	14	7	6⅝	7	
20¼	12½	Stepn Ch .44	7	x2	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
20¼	12½	Stepn Ch .44	7	x2	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	Sterl Electr		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2½	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	7	3	1½	1½	1½	
3⅛	2	SterlPre .11t	4	130	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅛	Stevcoknit	3	23	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅝
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	8	19	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4	Struth Wells	22	103	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
7⅝	2⅝	SunCityl .25	6	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
16¼	8	Sun Elec .60	6	8	13	13	13	
5⅛	2⅛	Sunair .17a	4	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8½	4½	SupFdSv .32	6	20	9	8⅞	9	+ ½
4⅛	1⅛	Supindln .12	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11	3⅛	Sup Surg Mf	4	13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	⅜	Susquhana		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅛	SW Ind .80	4	x6	15⅝	14⅛	15⅝	+ ⅝
4	2	Synaloy .12t	4	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
63	27⅛	Syntex .40	14	366	33⅝	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
21⅝	8⅝	Sysco Cp .28	7	18	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
2⅝	⅛	System Erg		3	2	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Tech Sym	37	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6⅛	2⅛	Techcl Oper	5	40	6	4⅝	6	+ 1⅛
1⅝	⅞	Techcl Tape	5	18	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	TeleCom Cp	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6	Teleflex .32t	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅝	5-16	Telex Cp wt		2	½	½	½	
3	13-16	Tenna Corp	1	51	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Tenneco w t		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	TennFS .40e		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23	5	Taradyn Inc	7	149	10	9⅞	10	+ 1⅝
17⅝	10⅛	TerraC .25e	3	127	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	4⅝	TesoroPt wt		56	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4	1⅛	Texstar .15t	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14	6⅛	Textron wt		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Thrftmt .15e	4	3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Tidwell Ind		6	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	⅞	Tigerintl wt		60	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	1⅛	Timpte Ind	3	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
22⅛	2⅞	TMC Mtg In	1	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	4	Tokheim .20	14	8	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
4⅝	1	Tochin Inst	3	14	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	39⅛	TolEd pf4.25		z50	46	46	45	— 1⅛
8⅛	3	TocosGu .20	4	3	5	4⅝	5	
10⅛	3⅛	TotalPtl NA	59	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅝
21⅛	8⅝	Total pf1.70		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Town Cntry		8	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5	1⅝	Tracor Inc	9	12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
3⅛	1	Trans Lux		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	Trnspt Pool	3	51	8	7⅞	8	
4⅞	1⅛	Treadw .531		18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅛	5	TriSlMtr .20	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Tufico Corp	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	2⅛	Turbodyne		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	TwinFair In	4	59	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛

U-V-W-X-Y-Z

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
2⅛	1⅛	UIP Cp .08a	5	15	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
4 3-16	2 1-16	Un Asb .07e	6	177	4⅝	4 1-16	4⅝	+3-16
1⅛	⅛	UnBrand wt		71	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
14⅛	9⅛	UnCosF .45	7	1	11	11	11	
2⅞	1⅛	Unit Foods	5	142	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	9-16	UnNat Corp		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
⅜	1-16	Un Nat wt n		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
12	2⅛	U Nat Cp pf		8	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	U PDye .07p		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅛	5⅝	USBan 1.65e	6	28	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	2⅝	US Filtr .20	7	300	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅝
17⅛	4¼	US LsgRl E	7	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	5-16	US LsgR wt		1	½	½	½	+1-16
3⅝	1⅝	USNat Rsrc	4	25	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
4⅞	⅞	US Radium	8	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	9⅛	US Reduct 1	2	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	USRbR .60a	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16½	7⅛	Unitek Corp	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	5⅛	Unity Buy S	5	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ½
3½	1	Univ Cl .05b	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅛	½	Univ Contnr		22	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	UnivRs .05e	9	50	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	2⅛	UnivRun .25	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	URS Corp	5	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	10	UtahIdSu 1	10	12	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
7⅞	3⅝	UV Ind wt		135	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	VallesSt .71t	8	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	6⅛	Vall In 3.20e	3	32	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Valley Mlat	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	5⅛	Valmac .60a	4	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅛	1	ValuLIn .01e		29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8	4	VanDorn .35	4	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅛	Varo Inc	3	20	2	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Veecolns .32	6	31	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
8⅛	5⅛	VermtA .30b	4	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Vernitron	6	64	3	3	3	
3⅛	1⅛	Vesely Co		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	5-16	Viewlex		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
6⅛	5-16	Viking Genl	4	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	½	Vikoa Inc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	Voplex .63	4	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	⅝	Vulcan .07e		2	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Vulcinc .30	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7	2½	WabMg .10a	6	13	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Wackmt .23a	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	15-16	WadelEq .10		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
11	4⅛	WagnrEl .43	21	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6 11-16	1	Wainoco Oil	8	87	2 7-16	2	2⅛	—5-16
15⅝	11⅝	WalcoN .80b	6	15	15⅛	16	16	
2	⅛	WardFds wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Wards Co		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	1⅝	WarC pfC.05		139	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅛	WasPstB .50	8	2	23	23	23	
15	10⅛	WashRl 1.28	11	x1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4	⅛	Weiman Co	3	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Weld Tu Am	1	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Welco .10e	4	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	WestChP .72	12	5	10	10	10	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Westals Pti	10	85	5⅛	5	5⅛	
15-16	¼	Westby Fsh		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
8½	2⅝	Westn Decal	9	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12	3⅛	Wstn Fin 18	4	30	6	5⅝	6	
2⅛	⅝	WstPac I wt		21	1	1	1	
33⅛	8½	Wstren .28a	8	10x	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
6⅛	2⅝	Whitaker .24	3	1	5	5	5	
17⅛	7⅛	Whiting .80	5	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15-16	3-16	Whitakr wt		4	⅛	7-16	7-16	
3	1⅛	Wichita Ind	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4½	2⅛	WillcoxG 12	4	5	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Wmhous .30	3	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4	WilshrO .05r	8	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	WilsonBr .30	6	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Winkimn .50	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅝	⅛	Winston Mil		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	WolfHB .24	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	2	Wood In .30t	65	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Wool Lt .88e		12	1⅛	1 3-16	1 3-16	
11⅛	5⅛	Worces Conl	5	23	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Work Wr .60	3	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	1	Wraiher Cp	23	17	3⅛	3	3	
3 7-16	1	Wright Har		15	1 7-16	1 5-16	1 7-16	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	WTCAlr 10	4	x52	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
17	5⅛	WUI Inc .40	6	40	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ 1
4⅛	2⅛	WyleLab .20	4	11	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Wynnn Intl	3	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13	6⅛	WymBn .50	8	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
18	12⅛	Xonics Inc		37	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	8	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Zero Mf .10e	5	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Zimmr Hom		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	47.50
Albert Heij	88.80
Algembank	315
Amrobank	75.90
A'dam	155.50
Fokker	40.40
Heineker	147.20
H.V.A	54
Holl-Am-L	61.20
Hoogovens	59.70
K.L.M	58.50
Philips	27.40
Robeco	169
Rolinco	112.90
Royal Dutch	84.90
Unilever	109.90
Van Ommeren	268
Ver Mach	173

Brussels

Arbed	4,410
Brux-Lamb	1,925
Cock Ougree	1,262
Electrobel	5,420
GB-Inno-BM	2,200
Hoboken	4,100
Petrofina	4,585
Ph Gevaert	1,276
Soc. Generale	2,810
Solvay	2,580
Un Miniere	1,426

Frankfurt

AEG	89
BASF	152.40
Bayer	134
Commerzbk	197.50
Cont. Gumm	80.50
Daimler	253.50
Demag	178
DutBank	309
Mannesman	223.50
Metallgesel	91.50
Neckerman	55
Rheinstah	427
RWE new	239.50
DresdeBk	122
Gels Aktie	66
Hoesch	221
Karstadt	347
Kaufhof	97
KHD	68
Lufthansa	135.50
Schering	393
Siemens	263.80
Thyssen	78
Veba	127.50
Volkswagen	105

London

Anglo-Am Cr	4.27
Anglo-Am	£24.00
Barclay Bk	2.58
Beecham G	2.13
BICC	1.33
Boots	1.80
Bowater	1.16
Brit-Am Tc	2.97
Brit. Oxyg	0.33½
Brit. Pet	4.09
BLMC	0.08
Burmah	0.60
Chartered	0.41
CadburySc	1.48
Courtaulds	0.97
Daggafont	0.21
DeBeer D	2.45
Decca Rec	1.70
Distillers	1.15
Dunlop	0.37
E Muslina	1.14
FreeStGed	1.07
GEC	£27.25
GKN	1.98
Glaxo Gr	3.82
Gt Un St	1.75
Guinness	1.04
Hawker-S	2.78
Hudson B	15/16
Imp Chem	2.14
Imps	0.60½
Mar&Spr	1.88
MetalBo	2.19
Nichols	3.33
Plessey	.69
Rand M	2.64
Rank O	.75
Royal D	.00
R.T.Z	.60
Shell	.38
Thorn	.44
Tube Inv	.44
Union C	.70
Vickers	.31
War L3	3/16
West De.	25
West Dri	46½
West Ho	35⅝
West Min	.78
Woolworth	50½
ZCI	54

Milan

Bastogi	.725
Erba	4,330
Ercole Ma	695
Fiat	1,184.5
Finsider	372
Generali	67,600
IFI	2,895
Italgas	637
Italsider	665
LaRinas	121
Montedis	757
Olivetti	1,328
Pirelli	850
Snia Visco	1,813
Terni	85

Paris

Air Liquide	314
Allmentaire	70
BSN	470
Carrefour	1,895
Cim Lafarge	165
Citroen	31
Cie Bancaire	431
CFP	121
CGE	296.20
CCF	134
Ferodo	236
L'Oreal	742
Mach Bull	37
Michelin	772
Moët-Henn	482
Moulinex	244.10
Nickel (Le)	85.20
Paribas	155.30
PUK	124.60
Penarroya	60.05
Perrier	114.50
Peugeot	212
Rh Poulenc	125.80
Sacilor	80.50
St Gobain	120.40
Suez	227.20
Telemecan	875
Thomson	178.40
Usinor	91.90

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,030
B Boveri	1,005
Ciba-Geigy	1,475
Cr Suisse	2,750
Fischer	500
HofRoche	8,925
Nestle	2,725
Sandoz	1,810
Sie B Suisse	542
Sulzer	2,700
U.B. Suisse	3,080

ADVERTISEMENT

CASIO COMPUTER COMPANY
(CDR's)

The Board of Directors of Casio Computer Company announced that shareholders who will be registered in the books of the company on 30th March, 1975, are entitled to receive two free bonus shares for each ten shares held. Consequently the undersigned has designated div. cp. No. 3 of the CDR's for this purpose.
In Japan the original shs. will be traded ex-bonus as from March 17, 1975, and so the CDR's in Amsterdam will do.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, February 27, 1975.

International Systems and Controls Corporation

Dividend Notice

The quarterly dividend of 6¼c per share of ISC Common Stock will be paid on March 17, 1975, to stockholders of record on March 3, 1975.

W.D. Frank, Secretary
2727 Allen Parkway
Houston, Texas 77019

ISC is engaged in engineering, manufacturing, trading and financial operations on a world-wide scale. Its principal markets are in the development of energy, agricultural and forest resources, and grain, food, chemical, petrochemical and pulp processing.

These securities having been placed privately outside The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls 75,000,000

NEW ZEALAND

9% bearer Notes 1975 due 1982

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

March 4, 1975

This notice is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale or as a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities, but appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUE February 21, 1975

$100,000,000

First National Boston Corporation

8% Notes Due July 15, 1982

The First Boston Corporation

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation
Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated
Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated
Reynolds Securities Inc. — Salomon Brothers — M. A. Schapiro & Co., Inc. — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated
Wertheim & Co., Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated

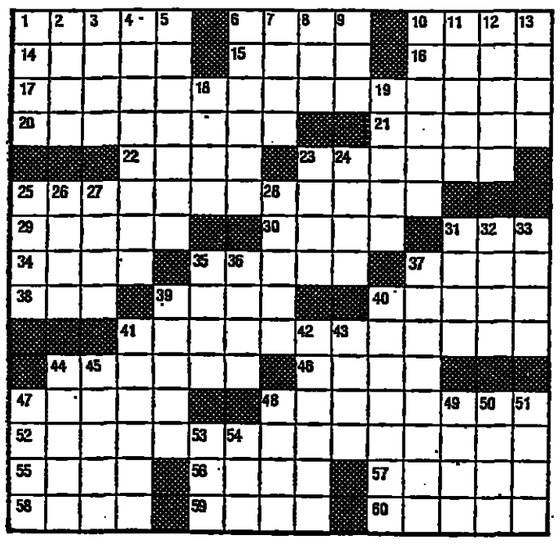
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Hikers' places
6 Continent
10 Red and Ross
14 Voodoo fetish
15 Coal dust
16 Biblical verb
17 ESP
20 Hoagy Carmichael standby
21 Moslem lord
22 Cartoonist Peter
23 London theater street
25 Relative of ESP
29 English philosopher
30 Lunch time
31 Metric measures: Abbr.
34 "I'm all ——"
35 Side dishes
37 Spinnaker
38 Indonesian islands
39 Small case
40 Comb: Prefix
41 Relative of ESP
44 Joins a Hillary effort
46 Love, in Madrid
47 Kind of wind or mark
48 Banana-like fruit
52 Believer in ESP
55 Benjamite
56 Wings
57 Fraction
58 Cousins, etc.: Abbr.
59 Wife of H.S.T.
60 These, in Spain

DOWN

1 Small dogs, for short
2 Give support to
3 Yukon native
4 Checkroom facilities
5 Fish delicacy
6 Takes steps
7 Bird-feeder item
8 Misfortune
9 Soul, in France
10 Medicine man
11 Consumed
12 Burned completely
13 Ukrainian river
18 Iron ——
19 Argentine V.I.P.
23 Pack away
24 Uncles, in Aragon
25 Entreaty
26 Lion's alert
27 Tan color
28 "... bombs bursting ——"
31 French city
32 Presidential title: Abbr.
33 Wild plum
35 Take a —— at
36 Boxer Firpo
37 Shocks
39 Playwright Rice
40 Salt of a strong acid
41 Drinks
42 Appraises
43 Bradley
44 Unrefined
45 Coat part
47 Nicholas or Peter
48 Units of a school org.
49 Slangy negative
50 Math-ratio words
51 Utmost degrees
53 Seize
54 Bar order



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Showers	MADRID	10	50	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Cloudy	MILAN	9	48	Cloudy
ANKARA	8	46	Fair	MONTREAL	—6	21	Snow
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—3	27	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	13	55	Fair
BELGRADE	15	59	Cloudy	NEW YORK	5	41	Sunny
BERLIN	12	54	Cloudy	NICE	13	53	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	54	Cloudy	OSLO	1	34	Snow
BUDAPEST	11	52	Fair	PARIS	9	48	Rain
CAIRO	18	64	Fair	PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Showers	ROME	15	59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Rain	SOFIA	14	57	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	3	36	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy	TEHRAN	7	45	Fair
EDINBURGH	7	45	Overcast	TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Overcast	TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Cloudy	VENICE	10	50	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	50	Cloudy	VIENNA	12	54	Fair
HELSINKI	1	34	Overcast	WARSAW	9	48	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	12	54	Fair	WASHINGTON	2	36	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	11	52	Cloudy
LISBON	12	54	Cloudy				
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	12	54	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

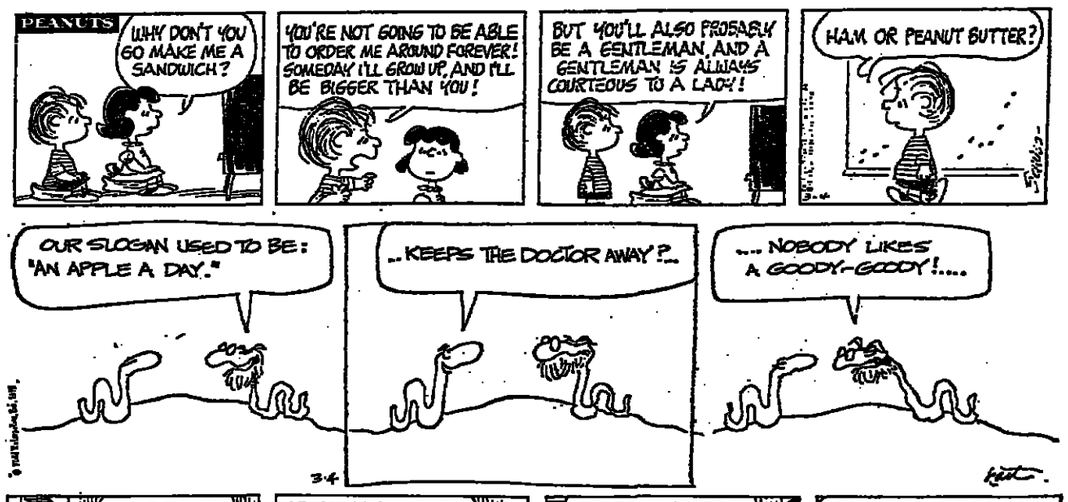
March 3, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$8.04
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd	$6.72
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss.pr.	SF63.56
(i) Apollo Fund S A	$74.70
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$3.50
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Barrbond	SF754.25
— (d) Cvobar	SF686.00
— (d) Grobar	$437.00
— (d) Stockbar	$735.00
(w) Bread & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$31.80
(w) BrownInvest	$12.77
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$11.14
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.75
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$12.43
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.28
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF826
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.,	$614.36
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$7.23
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$10.28
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$7.74
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF538.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF66.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF80.25
— (d) Energievalor	SF71.00
— (d) Ussec	SF551.00
— (d) Europavalor	SF120.00
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.01
CS. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. America Fd.	$8.80
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$7.80
(w) D.G.G.	$38.79
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.78
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.81
(d) Darwa Int'l Fund	Yen 8,975
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.36
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$9.78
(w) Dr. Interct Inv Fd.	$11.02
(w) Europe Obligations	LF955
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.64
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$8.13
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$12.62
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$18.01
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$8.17
(d) Fiducem	BF838
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$113.88
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.40
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$25.86
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$22.64
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$50.13
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$18.41
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1,026
(d) Fonsuisse Selection Fd.	SF76.40
(d) Foncitalia	$10.79
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.35
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.81
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.58
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$9.37
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$22.67
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$3.26
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$6.81
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV.	$5,124.17
(i) H.O.I.T. Kobet	$23.09
(d) Icofund	$9.81
(w) Ingrow	$23.00
(d) Interlila	SF295.35
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.60
(d) Interitalia	Lire 7,486
(w) Intermarket Fund	$87.57
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.57
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$2.94
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.06
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.76
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$34.69
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.43
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.81
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$13.74
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$43.27
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.51
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$44.62
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$33.80
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$11.35
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,515
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F	$8.91
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$16.14
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$23.82
L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
+ (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF329.50
+ (w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF353.50
(w) Luxfund	$17.90
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.70
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.74
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.22
(w) N.A.M.P.	$59.29
(w) Nippon Fund	$24.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.13
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.37
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$1.868
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$19.81
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,912
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,432
(d) Rentinvest	LF792
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.67
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.87
— (d) Global Fund	$3.94
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF48.75
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.56
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Realty	$13.72
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$4.54
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$4.62
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,433
— (r) Securvalor	SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund	$139.35
(w) Star Fund	$5.62
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$5.50
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Americo-Valor	SF383.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF58.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF313.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF186.00
— (d) Unly Bond Select	SF72.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF74.45 ex
(w) Talent Global Fund	$6.68
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea).	$30.40
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$47.97
(w) Transpacific Fund	$16.38.
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$1.04
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.34
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l.	$2.14
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF29.25
— (d) Bond Invest	SF66.00
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF71.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF106.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF51.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF58.50
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF62.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF303.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF318.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF174.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM14.60
— (d) Europafonds	DM21.30
— (d) Unifonds	DM19.30
— (d) Univerba	DM40.40
— (d) Unispecial I	DM48.90
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.24
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$11.37
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$5.48
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,211.03
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,357.62
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$497.08
(w) Worldwide Securities	$21.34
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,589.83

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

PEANUTS

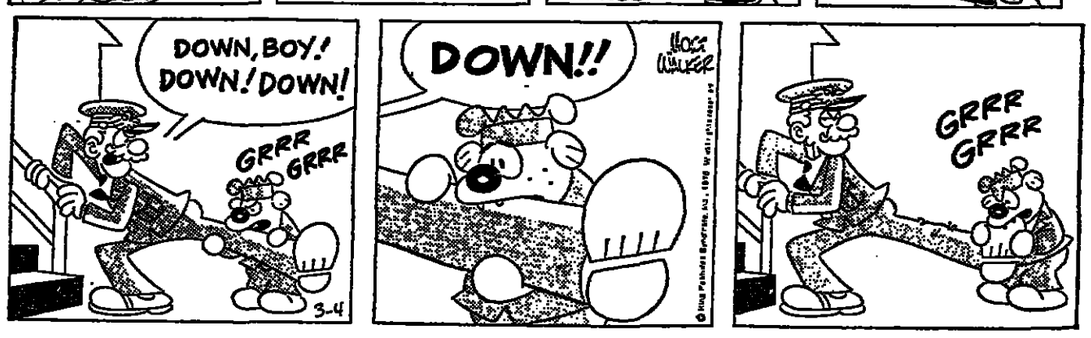


B.C.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



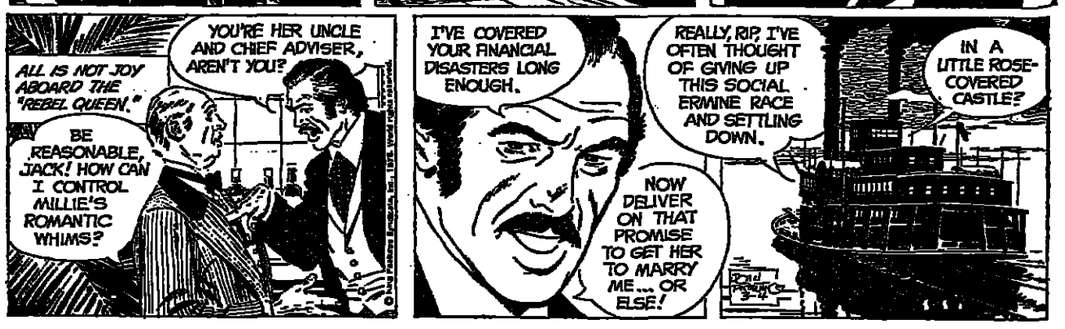
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

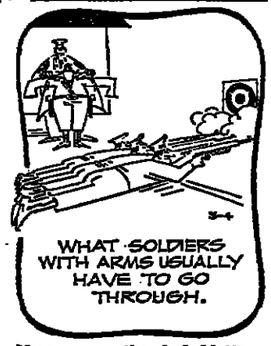
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ARDOH

LYPHS

WINUSE

GAMNEA



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

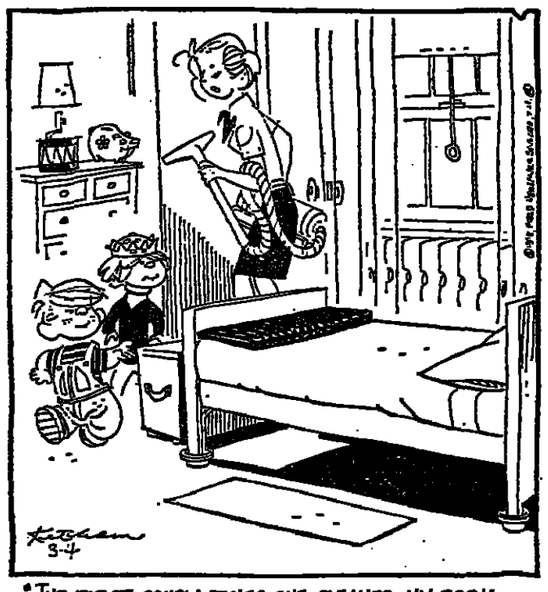
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: JOINT LEGAL ASYLUM PHYSIC

Answer: *These photographs might tell you all about whiskey making*—"STILLS"

DENNIS THE MENACE



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BOOKS

THE GREAT AMERICAN NUDE
A History in Art

By William H. Gerdts. New York: Praeger Publishers. 324 pp. Illustrated. $25.

Reviewed by Corinne Robins

TWO centuries isn't much time to build up an aesthetic tradition, especially in the United States with its strong bias against art and a prurient attitude toward the human body. Religion in the United States began as a matter of words, of original sin and the Ten Commandments, not images: naked Christs on the cross never took root in American consciousness. It was the noble savage, the naked Indian who constituted the first genuine American subject matter. The Indian as captive or warrior, history painting, and American portraiture (full-faced views of ministers, generals, statesmen and their wives) were the professional artist's mainstays. The backdoor discovery of the European nude, especially of the works of Titian, early in the 19th century, was something of an aesthetic disaster that took almost 75 years to get over.

Prof. William H. Gerdts's "The Great American Nude" is crammed full of bad paintings and lively social history. Artists undertaking to paint the nude, "the ideal form," in 18th and 19th-century America were up against it and yet also could sometimes make a lot of money. Wertmüller's "Danaë and the Shower of Gold," painted in 1787 "with her legs apart, head and arms thrown back in mindless abandon, exhibits herself ready for intercourse." And judging from the full color reproduction, Danaë qualifies as the first American Playmate of the Month. She was put on exhibition in Boston and New York, and in 1810 Philadelphians paid 25 cents apiece for the privilege of seeing her. According to Prof. Gerdts, "a day was usually set aside for ladies to view the picture privately." Five years later, however, a critic wrote that Danaë represented "the pollution of art, which offended pure taste." By the mid-19th century, American artists could and did more successfully exhibit their nudes in Paris and London than in Philadelphia and New York. The tradition of going to study and work in Paris and Rome took hold by the 1840s and endured until the end of the 1930s.

The nude was welcomed back to America first in the form of paintings by the French artist Bouguereau, whose "Nymphs and Satyr" is probably the most famous of all barroom works. In New York in the early 1880s, "Nymphs and Satyr" hung beneath a fringed canopy in the bar of the Hoffman House on Broadway, and subsequently another version of it by the same artist was acquired by the Berkshire Hotel for its Barberry Room. The Palmer House in Chicago and the Palace Hotel in San Francisco quickly followed New York's lead, and homemade American nymphs soon held their own.

Voluptuous or skinny, the classic and neo-classic nude in painting and sculpture held sway in America at the turn of the century. It was challenged first by the early realists, beginning with Thomas Eakins, and subsequently by Robert Henri, who organized The Eight and then the Ashcan School in New York. Their paintings, which today seem to reach a respectable level of academic reportage, certainly stand up better than the earlier neo-classic and pseudo-classic productions, which make up a full three-quarters of the works represented in "The Great American Nude."

Unfortunately, as the art becomes more interesting, Prof. Gerdts's treatment grows progressively weaker. Artists are included and excluded in a haphazard fashion with little regard to quality or stylistic consistency. Why discuss the fact that Roy Lichtenstein has never been very interested in the nude, has done only one such painting, and then bother to reproduce it? Why waste space on Andrew Wyeth in a similar fashion? Gerdts makes a very weak attempt to distinguish between the consciously erotic art and the other figurative works of the past few years. Although the book takes its title from Tom Wesselman's "Great American Nude" series, pop art's billboard approach receives only cursory treatment. And, most seriously, the 1950s works of such artists as Willem de Kooning and Earl Kerkam are scanted. Indeed, Kerkam is never even mentioned, and De Kooning, who once said "flesh was the reason oil painting was invented," is represented not by his famous fleshy goddesses but by a male nude figure from the 1930s and a misty black-and-white reproduction of a "Clam Diggers" painting. The richest period in American art thus far is summed up by a single chapter entitled "Stripped Bare of Pretenses: The Past Thirty Years," as if the remarkable achievements of this era, reflecting a whole new set of life-styles as well as new art materials, amounted to nothing more than a kind of super-realism.

A single woman artist, Betty Dodson, is made to stand in for dozens of distinguished women painters who today deal with the male and female nude. Where are Sylvia Sleigh and Alice Neel? What about the erotic art shows of the 1960s or the all-women shows of the last few years? And yet, given the impossibility of the task and the limits Gerdts set himself, it is a wonder he didn't do worse. His omission of Earl Kerkam aside, one understands the difficulty of shifting the focus from a few artists to scores of them, many of whom receive only a sentence or two: Gerdts is outside his specialty (still-life painting) and running out of space. The nudes of the last 20 years are material for a book by themselves.

"The Great American Nude" succeeds as a valuable piece of 18th and 19th-century Americana. If the nude in recent American art remains to be dealt with, there is still a lot of fun and information to be gleaned from Gerdts's book. Looking through most of its 200 reproductions, it becomes a matter of self-survival for Americans to forget that Ingres, David, Delacroix, Manet and Monet were alive and working during the same period. And perhaps that last chapter is a necessary reassurance that by 1970 the American nude had indeed arrived.

Corinne Robins is a freelance art critic and novelist.

© The Washington Post.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	R	E	N	A		P	R	A	M		A	D	A	T
H	O	M	E	R		R	O	D	E		R	I	M	A
A	R	I	A	N		A	G	A	M	E	M	N	O	N
S	Y	M	P	O	S	I	U	M		D	E	A	N	S
				L	O	S	E		E	N	E	R	G	Y
	B	R	I	O	L	E		V	I	L	L	A		
F	L	A	M	B	E		C	O	N	S	T	R	U	E
G	U	R	I	E		B	O	X		T	O	I	L	S
C	R	A	N	N	I	E	S		A	V	O	C	E	T
			N	A	T		S	M	I	T	H	S		
D	R	Y	D	E	N		S	E	A	N				
H	E	A	R	T		H	E	A	D	C	O	L	D	S
O	B	L	A	T	I	O	N	S		E	M	A	I	L
L	E	T	I		S	O	S	O		N	O	N	C	E
E	L	A	N		E	D	E	N		T	O	T	E	D

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

When a contract appears to depend on a straightforward finesse, the instinct of the average player is to plunge ahead and take it. The instinct of the expert is to look for something better, and occasionally he will find what he seeks.

Dr. George Rosenkranz, Mexico's leading player, looked and found, on the diagramed deal, which helped him to win the Mexican regional men's pair title this year.

North-South were using Romex, the system that Dr. Rosenkranz has developed and written about extensively. One no-trump showed a strong unbalanced hand and was forcing. The two-heart response was artificial, promising an ace or two kings. Natural bids followed, until North jumped to five diamonds, showing shortness in that suit and a club fit.

The slam would have been easy against any lead but a spade. However, West produced the spade two, since the bidding strongly suggested that other suits would be unproductive. South won the first trick with the ace, and saw that he could, if he chose, pin all his hopes on the club finesse. If it lost, he would be down one trick; if it won, he would probably make an overtrick.

At the second trick, Dr. Rosenkranz laid down the club ace. There was a slight chance that this would collect the king, but it did not. He then played hearts, discarding his spade loser on the third round. West ruffed, but had to ruff with the club king, and it was all over.

NORTH
♠ 10863
♡ AQ10942
◇ —
♣ J108

WEST	EAST
♠ J72	♠ KQ94
♡ J3	♡ 875
◇ Q98652	◇ J1074
♣ K9	♣ 64

SOUTH (D)
♠ A5
♡ K6
◇ AK3
♣ AQ7532

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♡	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 ♡	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	5 ◇	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade two.

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Trails World Cup by 19 Points

tenmark Finds New Ski Specialty

HISTLER MOUNTAIN, Brit- Columbia, March 3 (AP).— nar Stenmark of Sweden he is a slalom specialist. Af- his performances on the l Cup trail the past two , he doesn't seem to mind iant slalom, either.

r Swede, 19, beat a field of iers here yesterday to win econd straight World Cup slalom. Last week he won pen and now trails World leader Gustavo Thoeni by 19 points.

e course was better for me econd time because I had a number," Stenmark said of inal run on the 4,720-foot e. In his morning heat, ark clocked 1 minute 38.86 ds, leaving him in eighth

his afternoon run was more 2 seconds faster than any- lse's. He went through the 61 rd in 1:39.14, and his total ng for the two runs was

ni Hemmi of Switzerland, after the initial run, had a med time of 3:19.83 to finish d.

i, of Italy, was third with .86. The finish put his over- ll total at 219; Stenmark, 200 points, moved into sec- lace ahead of Austrian Franz mer, a downhill specialist otals 190.

mmer's day went from bad rse. In the first run he hit hird gate from the finish losing a ski and barely ging to finish on one ski. ied to make up for his lost on his second run but fell ay down the course.

weather yesterday was ntly changing. Fog kept g around the course and t times turned to snow. It the proper waxing of skis lt.

weather during the week- end was also a constant headache to World Cup officials. Practice runs had to be canceled and competition was set back as the schedule makers tried to fit men's and women's downhill races onto the agenda.

The World Cup downhills would have been the first ever to be held in Canada and the officials here were anxious to have them completed.

However, fog and the soft course made it impossible, and the downhills have been tentatively rescheduled for a meet next week at Jackson Hole, Wyo.

Proell Talks Retirement

WHISTLER MOUNTAIN, British Columbia, March 3 (UPI).—Austrian Annemarie Proell-Moser, holder of five World Cup crowns, surprised skiers and officials yesterday by saying that she may not ski next season.

"I have been away from my husband too long and don't want to go through another year," she said. "Besides, there is no guarantee that I will win any medals at Innsbruck (site of the 1976 Winter Olympics)."

She said it would take "serious concessions" from the Austrian Ski Federation to make her change her plans. She did not specify the concessions.

In Saturday's giant slalom, Proell went off course and failed to finish, but she has already clinched this year's World Cup with 268 points.

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Ingmar Stenmark, Sweden, 196.00	(98.86—99.14)
2. Heinzi Hemmi, Switz., 199.33	
3. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 199.86	(98.48—101.38)
4. Piero Gros, Italy, 201.47	(97.77—103.70)
5. Thomas Hauser, Austria, 201.65	(98.44—103.21)
6. Helmuth Schmaisl, Italy, 201.84	(98.52—103.32)
7. Wolfgang Junginger, W. Germany, 202.68	(98.82—103.86)
8. Hubert Berchtold, Austria, 203.86	(100.82—103.04)
9. Greg Jones, U.S., 203.88	
10. Albert Burger, W. Germany, 204.02	(99.83—104.19)

MEN'S WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	219
2. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	200
3. Franz Klammer, Austria	190
4. Piero Gros, Italy	156
5. Erik Haaker, Norway	128
6. Hans Hinterseer, Austria	103
7. Herbert Plank, Italy	88
8. Werner Grissmann, Austria	84
9. Paolo Dechiesa, Italy	70
10. F. Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain	68

England's Taylor Needs Long Time To Win in Tennis

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., March 3 (UPI).—Roger Taylor of England defeated American Sandy Mayer, 7-5, 5-7, 7-6, in a two-and-a-half-hour match yesterday to win the Fairfield County international championship tennis tournament.

"I have to catch a plane tonight at Kennedy Airport at 10 o'clock," Taylor said after the victory. "And all day long, all week long, actually, I've been thinking of this flight. I have to be in London in the morning to play in another tournament.

"So all day I was rushing. Maybe I rushed a little bit too much," he said. "I was volleying the way I wanted, but my first service wasn't that strong."

It was Taylor's second title in a month.

Borg Injured

STOCKHOLM, March 3 (UPI).—Swedish tennis star Bjorn Borg will miss this week's Rothmans International tennis tournament because of a hand injury suffered in a car crash yesterday, his coach Percy Rosberg said today.

"Bjorn is not seriously injured, only his right forefinger was cut but this is enough to prevent him from playing for a few days ahead," Rosberg said.



United Press International

LEADING THE PARADE—Foolish Pleasure fools with field to win Flamingo by 1 1/2 lengths. Prince Thou Art is second, Somethingfabulous third.

Horse Owner Is Not Foolish When It Comes to Purchasing Winners

By Red Smith

MIAMI, March 3 (NYT).—John Greer is an understated millionaire from Knoxville. Tenn, who got most of his bread from bread. Though he has a variety of business interests, his chief concern is Kern Bakery, which sells $50-million worth of bread and cake a year.

Greer also has owned thoroughbreds for 22 years but his appreciation of horses is at least 70 years old, going back before World War I, when he served in the cavalry, to boyhood days when he hung over the rail to watch races at a half-mile track near home. He could pay $200,000 for a yearling but he is in racing for fun and doesn't care to buy that much heartburn, so he set a limit of $30,000 long ago.

Leroy Jolley is the yellow-haired son of a horseman named Moody Jolley and it is hard to say where he's from because when he was growing up 30 years ago the family kept moving with the horses from Florida to Kentucky to New York to Illinois and Leroy would attend four or five schools in a year. After high school he elected to become a trainer like his sire. They have worked together ever since. He is patient, conscientious and as courteous as Greer, whose horses he trains, but not as relaxed among strangers.

It makes him nervous when somebody sticks a microphone in his face and asks whether his undefeated 3-year-old colt, Foolish Pleasure, is "another Secretariat." Leroy is just grateful that Foolish Pleasure is not another Ridan.

Hard to Beat

Fifteen years ago Moody Jolley, Greer and a friend named Ernest Woods put up $4,000 apiece for Ridan. The name is Nadir spelled backwards, and although this colt's speed was of the highest his temperament scraped bottom. He was a headstrong dude who wouldn't tolerate another horse ahead of him. "hard to walk," Leroy says. "hard to gallop, hard to ride, impossible to train."

He was also hard to beat. He won seven straight as a 2-year-old, took the Florida Derby and Bluegrass Stakes at 3 and probably should have won the 1962 Flamingo. He was overhauling Sunrise County when the leader carried him close to the grandstand fence, letting Prego sneak into second place along the rail. Crowded back to third, Ridan earned second money when Sunrise County was disqualified.

Ridan lost the Preakness by a nose to Greek Money and when his rider, Manny Ycaza, unwisely claimed foul, the films showed Manny riding both horses at the wire, half out of his own saddle and half in Johnny Rotz's.

"Maybe now they'll stop calling your horse just a sprinter," a man said to the trainer after that rouser.

"He is a sprinter," Leroy said, "but he sprints a mile and three-sixteenths."

Long Battle

He was understating it. That August Ridan sprinted a mile and a quarter in the Travers Stakes, ding-dong, whanbam, with the Belmont winner, Jaipur, and lost by a nose. It may have been America's greatest horse race.

Today Ridan is at stud in Ireland where he can't worry Leroy as the trainer brings Foolish Pleasure along a trail now marked by nine straight victories. The unbeaten champion of 1974's 2-year-olds was a firm favorite in the Kentucky Derby winter book even before his stylish score in the Flamingo Saturday. Memory and almost complete records suggest that he is the only unbeaten winner in all 46 installments of Hialeah's showcase race.

Because Foolish Pleasure tends to turn his toes out, Greer was able to get him for $20,000 at the Saratoga Yearling Sales. Standing like Charlie Chaplin is the only thing the colt does wrong. He is honest and eager and handsome, with good size and a blooming bay coat unmarked save for an indistinct star and a trace of white on the right hind coronet. He works willingly, fast or slow, can be sent to the front or rated off the pace, seems indifferent to track conditions, will sprint or stay at least as long as the Flamingo's mile and an eighth.

The favorite in every start of his life, he'll never make a $2-player rich but he has earned $375,385 in 11 months.

Loafs on Lead

He does tend to ease up when he makes the lead, and once in front he goes for the rail. This hasn't made trouble for him so far, but he did squander a length or more of his lead Saturday when John Galbreath's stretch runner, Prince Thou Art, took aim on him.

His next goal is the Florida Derby. His trainer has not decided where to ship after that. Aqueduct or Keeneland. Greer prefers Kentucky's climate and the Bluegrass Stakes.

"I'd rather beat those hardboots than anything."

"Who makes the final decision?" Leroy was asked.

For what it's worth, nine Flamingo winners also won the Kentucky Derby and eight kept it won. (They took the 1968 Derby away from Dancer's Image when he flunked his urinalysis). Sixteen Flamingo winners took the Preakness, 11 the Belmont, and only Citation put all three together for the Triple Crown after winning the Flamingo.

S. Fighter ospitalized ter Defeat

NAMA CITY, March 3 .— Roberto Duran of Pa- retained his World Boxing lation lightweight title yes- y when he knocked out ican Ray Lampkin in the round with a left hook sent the loser to the hos-

npkin was unconscious for our after the fight. Several later, Dr. Elias Cordoba nama, WBA president and surgeon in the hospital, an- ed that Lampkin had re- i consciousness and "is out nger."

is not hurt," said Dr. Cor- "He is just exhausted. All examinations and X-rays that all signs are normal e feels all right.

will keep him in the hos- for observation until tomor- But I'm sure he can go row."

knockout took place at 39 is of the 14th round of the uled 15-round title bout. A ful left sent Lampkin to anvas for the only knock- of the fight and the crowd, roaring its approval, became when Lampkin failed to fter the referee's count of 10. il the sudden ending, Lamp- ad put up a strong showing though he trailed—129-124, 4, 128-122—on the cards of feree and judges.

vas Duran's 49th victory in nts and his 42d knockout. kin, 27, suffered his fourth nd his first by a knockout. ad won 30 fights and drew



United Press International

Roberto Duran watches opponent, Ray Lampkin, after he delivers knockout punch in 14th.

16 Eastern Teams Play for 4 NCAA Spots

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT).—Rutgers, St. John's, Seton Hall and St. Peter's were among the 14 teams named yesterday for the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference postseason tournament. Two more spots remain to be filled for the four tournaments. The winner of each competition will gain a berth in the expanded 32-team National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball championship tournament. Some of the losers will help fill 16 spots for the National Invitation Tournament.

Rutgers, with a 20-6 won-lost record, the best in the East, heads the field for the New York tournament, which will be played Thursday night and Saturday afternoon at Madison Square Garden. St. John's has an 18-7 mark, Seton Hall is 16-8, and St. Peter's 14-10.

The New England field was the most difficult for the five-man ECAC selection committee to fill during a two-hour conference.

The committee settled for Boston College (18-7) and Holy Cross and Connecticut, each 18-6, for the competition Thursday night and Saturday afternoon at the Springfield (Mass.) Civic Center. The other spot, still to be determined, is between Providence and Massachusetts. If Providence beats St. Bonaventure tonight, the Friars will complete the field. If Providence loses, Massachusetts will have to beat Maine to gain entrance.

The weakest field will be in the upstate New York tournament Friday and Saturday nights at the Buffalo Memorial Auditorium. Only Syracuse 17-7, has a decent record. The other teams chosen were St. Bonaventure (13-11), Niagara (12-13) and Fairfield (13-12).

George Washington (17-8), Pittsburgh (15-9) and Georgetown (15-9) were chosen for the Friday and Saturday night tournament at the University of West Virginia. Duquesne (14-10), beaten yesterday by Detroit, 66-45, will get the other berth if the Dukes can beat Cincinnati tomorrow night. But that is unlikely. The Bearcats (20-5) are one of the best teams in the nation and are likely to be named to an NCAA at-large berth Thursday. If Duquesne loses, West Virginia (13-12) will fill the field.

Of the 16 automatic conference berths to the NCAA tournament, eight have been decided. Indiana, the nation's only unbeaten major college team, will represent the Big 10; Penn won a sixth straight Ivy League title; Louisville triumphed in the Missouri Valley; Arizona State won the Western Athletic; Las Vegas-Nevada took the West Coast; Montana won the Big Sky; Middle Tennessee won the Ohio Valley, and San Diego State will represent the Pacific Coast. Long Beach State won a sixth straight Pacific Coast championship, but the Forty-Niners will stay home. They are on NCAA probation.

The Atlantic Coast, Southern and East Coast Conferences will have playoff tournaments starting Thursday to select their representatives.

Here is a look at the unsettled conference races:

Pacific-8—The University of California, Los Angeles, routed Stanford, 93-59, Saturday for its 11th victory in 13 conference games. The Bruins, who were led by 15 first-half points and 10 rebounds by Marques Johnson, have clinched at least a tie for their ninth straight title. Their final game is Saturday against Southern California, the cross-town rival.

Big Eight—Kansas and Kansas State are tied for the lead with 9-3 marks and two games remaining for each; Missouri (8-4) remains in the picture.

Southeastern—Alabama needs a victory over Auburn Saturday to clinch the title. Kentucky, 21-4 overall, is second, but the Wildcats are almost certain to also be selected for the NCAA tournament.

Southwest—Texas A & M and Texas Tech each won with ease Saturday and remain in a deadlock with 10-2 records and two games left for each team.

Mid-American—Central Michigan, Bowling Green and Toledo are tied for first place with 9-4 records. Central Michigan and Bowling Green meet Saturday, while Toledo meets Western Michigan.

U.S. Faces Russia After Overcoming Internal Hurdle

RICHMOND, Va., March 3 (AP).—A temporary truce between the Amateur Athletic Union and the Pacific Coast Club has assured that the strongest possible American team will go against the Russians tonight in the fourth indoor dual track meet.

The Americans, bidding to even the series, will be putting forth their best at a time when the Russians, ironically, have left many of their world-class athletes at home to prepare for the European Games.

Among those in the U.S. lineup are four performers ranked tops in the world—Dwight Stones in the high jump, Charles Foster in the hurdles, Al Feuerbach in the shot put and Rick Wohlhuter in the 880 yards.

Joining them will be such world-class athletes as miler Francie Larrieu, long jumper and sprinter Martha Watson, middle-distance star Robin Campbell and high-jumper Joni Huntley.

All but the contestants in the men's pentathlon and women's triathlon were chosen on the basis of the AAU indoor meet Friday night in New York and most of those who qualified decided to compete. That has not always been the case.

The truce with the Pacific Coast Club is important because its members include Stones, Feuerbach and Larrieu. The AAU and Pacific Club have been feuding over expense payments to athletes.

A new dispute, though, almost arose Friday when the AAU ruled Larrieu couldn't compete in the two-mile since she hadn't met the eligibility standard for the event.

Larrieu had wanted to run in both the mile and two-mile at Madison Square Garden and she indicated Friday morning there was no way she'd come here, no matter what she did in the mile—which she won by running in the second lane all the way as a form of protest.

"I didn't say I wouldn't," she said later in accepting the bid to compete. Pressed for a reason, she replied: "Just say a very close friend of mine made the team."

She was referring to Brian McElroy, who finished second to Wohlhuter in the 1,000.

Williams had to be persuaded to come here by his Sports International coach, Brooks Johnson, head of the 1973 U.S. team which was beaten because a split between the AAU and National Collegiate Athletic Association forced out many performers.

"Why should I waste my time?" asked Williams, referring to the fact that Olympic 100 and 200-meter champion Valery Borzov is one of the Russian stars who didn't make the trip.

There will be 26 events, starting with the 35-pound weight throw in the afternoon outdoors at the University of Richmond. The rest of the program will be at the Richmond Coliseum, starting with the women's 60-yard dash.

The opening event will mark the fourth straight appearance for George Frenn, who set a world record in the weight throw in the first year of the meet, won again in 1973 and was third last year in Moscow.

"This is international... call it a throw-off between the best weight thrower in the free world and the best in the Communist world. This is mighty, mighty serious business," said Frenn.

While he won't get a shot at old rival Anatoly Bondarchuk, Frenn will be after the Russians' Alexei Spiridonov, who now owns the world record in the hammer throw.

"I want him," said Frenn.

The Russians sent a few of their athletes to compete in the AAU meet and the most impressive showing was by Faina Melnik, who won the women's shot put with a heave of 55 feet 7 inches, more than four feet better than second-place Maren Seidler.

The Americans swept the men's and women's competition in 1973, won the women's but lost the men's and overall meet in 1973 and were beaten in both last year.

Orioles Prefer Status as One-City Team

By Gerald Strine

MIAMI, March 3 (WP).—The Baltimore Orioles want to play all of their games in Baltimore this season. Almost every Oriole believes the idea of staging a split season, or 22 games or 11 games in Washington, is, to put it mildly, strictly not for the Birds.

The Orioles' full training camp opened here last weekend amid continued speculation that club owner Jerry Hoffberger was about to sell the franchise to Bill Veeck or another bidder who might take the show on the road occasionally.

"I wouldn't want to play in Washington, even if it's 11 games," Brooks Robinson said. "It would be an inconvenience, and I think the fans in Baltimore might resent it a little. I think all this talk about selling the club has stirred up the city more than any time I can remember. I think there will be a good reaction to it at the gate, once the club is no longer in limbo."

Earl Weaver, the manager, is the only Oriole willing to give Washington even a look-in, however brief.

"There's a possibility a few games over there would draw a full house," he said. "Hank Aaron, for example, would attract a big turnout if they scheduled one of our Milwaukee games there. A few games over there might be good, but I don't want to pull a ball club out of one town with a split schedule because neither city would feel like it really has a team."

So 10 or 11 games in RFK Stadium would be all right?

"Well, maybe that's even a lot," Weaver replied. "Maybe four or five should be more like it. If you could fill a ball park there that number of times it would be great and, even though you hate to admit it, that would be the reason for going."

Weaver believes his American League East champions have done quite satisfactorily in Baltimore.

"It's not a big area to draw from. We'd like to include Washington in our pulling power, to come to see our games, but we haven't been successful," he said. "They've been used to their own franchise. We've been the bad kids down the block. It's tough to take another city's team and take them to your heart and call them your own. It's a little like the (pro basketball) Bullets' situation when they first tried it."

Several of the older players are attuned to the Orioles' financial situation.

"Given the economic status of this team, it couldn't afford (Catfish) Hunter," pitcher Jim Palmer said here this week. "I know," Robinson added, "if we had a bad year and I had a bad year this year, I think they'd be looking to make a change. I might be gone."

Frank Robinson is long gone. Dave McNally went this winter. Boog Powell went this week. The Orioles have decreased their overhead by trading away several high salaries in recent years.

"That's not really the reason," Robinson countered. "The only reason most of these guys are gone is because the club felt they were over the hill or weren't going to be able to do the job. They've wanted a change. They thought Boog could no longer supply the long ball. Frank was traded at a time when they thought maybe he had had it.

"I don't think their salary had anything to do with it. It's just when your time comes, you've got to go, and they went because their time had come, I guess. Like I've told Frank (Cashen, the general manager), I'm gonna play 'til they run me off."

Weaver and Robinson are in accord that Hunter—who signed with New York for a $3.75 contract—is going to make the Yankees even more formidable this season. New York finished only two games behind Baltimore last year.

"Just his walking out there every four days will mean something," the manager admitted. "But we had Palmer win only seven games last year because of his arm problems. We should also be a better ballclub. Whatever the Yankees picked up, we picked up in the same amount."

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Portland 122, Golden State 86 (Neal 28, Petrie 22; Wilkes 25, Beard 16).

Houston 110, Phoenix 104 (Ratleff 31, Newlin 25; Scott 26, Melchionni 23). Ed Ratleff scores career high

Kansas City-Omaha 122, Detroit 112 (Archibald 32, Lacey 21; Lanier 25, Bing 25)

Philadelphia 91, New York 87 (Carter 24, Cunningham 23; Frazier 20, Jackson 14)

Washington 117, Los Angeles 104 (Chenier 27, Riordan 24; Goodrich 20, Winters 17).

Seattle 104, Boston 97 (Haywood 30, Brown 29; Cowens 24, White 20).

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

Denver 133, San Diego 117 (Davis 26, Jones 19, Harris 18; Green 22, Simpson 19)

Indiana 104, St. Louis 99 (McGlocklin 28, Joyce 18; Barnes 30, Lewis 28).

San Antonio 108, Kentucky 98 (Gervin 26, Silas 36; Gilmore 35, Dampier 16).

Utah 93, Virginia 83 (Boone 23, Roche 21; Wise 21, Elston 18)

New York 111, Memphis 87 (Erving 20, Williamson 30; Williams 13, Jones 13).

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Division 1						
lphia ..	38	17	9	85	217	147
ngers ..	37	20	13	75	261	214
anders .	37	21	18	70	211	171
.....	28	24	13	65	181	179
Division 2						
ver ...	31	26	6	68	211	195
.....	30	28	7	67	214	198
ds	24	27	12	60	206	217
ota	18	38	6	42	171	267
City ..	14	42	8	36	148	257
Division 3						
al	35	11	16	86	202	134
geles ..	35	13	16	86	218	138
rgh ...	30	22	13	73	257	223
.....	18	36	10	46	185	265
gton ..	6	45	5	17	146	353
Division 4						
.....	39	12	13	91	279	191
.....	34	16	11	79	286	200
.....	25	29	11	61	227	251
ia	16	38	11	43	174	246

Sunday's Games

lto 5, Detroit 4 (Plett, Thompson, MacDonald, Hammarstrom; Bergeron, Jarry, Korney).

ouver 7, Washington 2 (Ververs 2, Bordeleau, 2, Oddleifson, Rochon, Boudrias, Anderson, R. LaCroix). Vancouver takes over di- lead

Islanders 3, Buffalo 2 (Gillies, ll, St. Laurent; Stanfield, Ikze). . Rick Martin's 40th goal tie for Sabres.

delphia 4, St. Louis 2 (Leach 2, ough, Barber; Palazzari, Sacha- Flyers win fifth straight.

burgh 8, NY Rangers 6 (Pronovost, Hadfield 2, Laframboise, Mor- Arnason, Schock; Polis 3, Ratrrine, Sanderson).

ita 4, Kansas City 0 (Bennett 2, ichard)

n 6, Chicago 2 (Sheppard 2, O'Reilly, Cashman, Forbes; Martin).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Diego 4, Winnipeg 4 (Hargreaves, n, Ferguson, Sentes; Johnson, Beaudin, Hedberg).

oit 3, Chicago 0 (Pierro 2, Sobi, Keogan).

nnton 7, Baltimore 2 (Sheehy 2, Keranke, Baird, McDonald, Thomas, Caren).

ton 4, Indianapolis 3 (Buzukowski, ere, Lund, Hines; Sheridan, ch, Sicinski).

ronto 3, Toronto 3 (Tannahill 2, , Antoporich, Morrison; Medve, Hickey, Kirk).

England 4, Vancouver 1 (Flaman, r, Green, French; Price).

Russian Team as Fake as Eggplant Caviar

MOSCOW, March 3 (AP).—When avid soccer fans in the Ukrainian town of Cherkassy couldn't field a good team, regional sports and party officials took direct measures: They went out and bought a team.

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, revealed yesterday how Cherkassy sports "patrons" arranged with "a person wearing cavalry pants" to import a team from the town of Chrnigov.

There was some doubt among Cherkassy sports and Communist officials that the idea would work. Eventually, it didn't. As one objected, "No matter what we call them the fans will see they are strangers."

But someone came up with the idea of new uniforms and providing the players with jobs at the photo equipment factory in Cherkassy. Under the name of Granite, the team started winning games in the minor league it played in.

There were problems, however. For example, the players wouldn't eat the artificial caviar made of eggplants and issued an ultimatum: "No caviar, no game."

They were fed, clothed, housed in a local hotel and the local businesses paid the bills that Pravda said amounted to "tens of thousands of rubles."

As in common practice in Soviet sports where everybody is an "amateur," the players were given nominal jobs. They probably spent about as much time working in factories as members of Moscow's Central Army hockey team spend marching.

The patrons of the team were happy, but letters from plant workers started to speak of bribery, false salary payments, drunkenness and large sums of money spent on the soccer team instead of other sports events.

The patrons dismissed the complaints as "intrigues," Pravda said. But at the height of the team's success, a drunken victory party ended with a wrecked hotel restaurant and several injured people.

The soccer team went to jail. But regional officials calmed the scandal by shipping the players out of town and paying 500 rubles each ($710) to people who got beaten up in the restaurant.

That left Cherkassy without a good team, so the soccer patrons imported another team, this time from Gorlovka. The team had been kicked out of Gorlovka for a scandal similar to what happened in Cherkassy.

But the new Granites started winning games, Pravda said, and "again heads of enterprises were fighting with their bookkeepers over team expenses and the illegal collection of another contribution of tens of thousands of rubles."

Finally, the scandal went so far that the Ukrainian Central Committee stepped in. The chairman of the Cherkassy Sports Committee was fired, the party first secretary of the regional committee was censured and other officials reprimanded.

Presumably, Cherkassy doesn't look forward to much of a soccer season this year.

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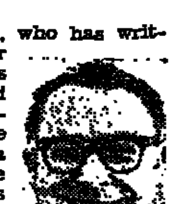
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Art Buchwald

Washington Triangle

WASHINGTON.—By now everyone must know about the Bermuda Triangle, a vast body of water extending from Bermuda in the north to southern Florida and then east to a point in the Bahamas past Puerto Rico.

Charles Berlitz, who has written a best seller about it, claims 100 ships and planes have vanished in the area without a trace, and more than 1,000 lives have been lost since 1945.


Buchwald

There are many theories concerning the mystery. Some people believe that UFOs are responsible. Others feel the disasters may have been tied in with the lost colony of Atlantis. In any case, the Bermuda Triangle has caused quit a stir.

What has not been publicized is that there is a similar phenomenon right here in Washington, D.C. It is called the Washington Triangle, and it also has been a great source of mystery and unexplained disappearances.

The triangle area is located between the White House, the Capitol and the Jefferson Memorial. Most of the accidents have taken place in the Tidal Basin, a rough, treacherous sea, 5 feet deep, which twists and turns as it empties into the Potomac River.

* * *

Jonathan Stone, who discovered the Washington Triangle, said, "The triangle is a frightening place. In a period of 10 years we've lost 3,400 trial balloons, 200 congressional reforms, 453 executive mandates, 230 tax cuts and one ship of state. They seem to have disappeared without a trace."

"But there must be some explanation," I said.

"The biggest disaster was the sinking of the SS Watergate with all hands aboard, including the President of the United States. A search of the area produced nothing but an empty lifeboat with the pathetic message 'I am not a crook' scrawled on the side."

"What do you think happened to the crew?" I asked Stone.

"They lost their moral compass. Something happens to people's sense of direction when they enter the triangle. The best political navigators forget which end is up and which end is down."

"What other disasters have taken place in the basin?"

"One day a Judge Carswell sailed out of the White House toward the Capitol to be confirmed a Supreme Court justice. Then a mysterious storm came up and Carswell disappeared, never to be heard from again," Stone said.

"That's terrible," I said.

"Recently, President Ford sent up an energy message to the Hill and it sunk without a trace.

"At least a half-dozen bills that Congress has sent down to the President to sign have drowned in the black, murky waters of the triangle. Budgets have been smashed on the rockets, campaign promises have vanished into thin air. Even a cargo of prayer breakfasts was lost without a trace of explanation."

"Do you suppose there is some supernatural power at work in the triangle that is responsible for so many disasters?" I asked.

"I'm sure of it," Stone said. "There is one theory that sophisticated beings from another planet live on the bottom of the basin and magnetically attract all the traffic between the White House and the Hill."

"I believe it," I said.

"Some say that there is a prehistoric monster in the water that eats nothing but budgets, presidential messages, government servants and an occasional vice-president of the United States."

"That could make sense, too," I agreed.

"There is also the possibility that the bottom of the Tidal Basin could be the lost colony of Atlantis," he said.

"You mean Fanne Foxe could be from another world?"

"There are many people, including respected scientists, who believe it."

U.S. Conductor Gets Berlin Symphony Post

BERLIN, March 3 (UPI).—Theodore Bloomfield, 52, has accepted an appointment as chief conductor of the West Berlin Symphony Orchestra, according to orchestra manager Franz Offermanns.

Mr. Bloomfield, who is from Ohio, has lived in Europe since 1964, serving as conductor of the Hamburg State Opera Orchestra, general musical director of the Frankfurt Opera, as well as guest conductor of a number of German and other European orchestras.

Mary Blume

Vionnet, the Last of the Great Couturiers

PARIS (IHT). — Madeleine Vionnet, the last of the great couturiers and possibly the greatest one of all, died quietly in her house in Anteuil on Sunday. "No one," Christian Dior once wrote, "has ever carried the art of dressmaking further than Vionnet." She would have been 99 years old in June.

Although she closed down her house 35 years ago and was a quiet, down-to-earth workhorse in the peacock world of fashion, Vionnet has remained a key name to anyone interested in fashion history, and in recent years she has also been discovered by the young, thanks largely to Cecil Beaton's 20th-century fashion show at the Victoria and Albert in 1971, and to the recent exhibition at New York's Metropolitan Museum where, as one critic put it, she stole the show.

As Beaton points out, Vionnet's genius lay in her use of materials. She invented the bias cut—the equivalent, in fashion, to having invented the wheel—and so, as Beaton says, with her scissors she changed fashion.

'Seemed Natural'

Her discovery, which did away with tricky fastenings and hard seams, allowing fabric to fall with a new naturalness, was all the more extraordinary for someone born early in the last quarter of the 19th century whose first important job was with the fine but fusty house of Callot Sœurs. After Callot she worked for the well-established house of Doucet where vendeuses would push her models aside when clients came, and where she invented the bias cut. "I wanted it and found it," she would later say of this historic moment. "It seemed natural."

She gave clothes a new suppleness. "I liked supple fabrics —crepes," she said a few years ago. "I work in others, of course, but that's what I like." She was never able to use the past tense for very long when talking about work.

Madeleine Vionnet was born in a very modest family from the Jura mountains of France, where she will be buried this week. Her parents wanted her to be a teacher so she could support herself, but a dressmaker friend pointed out that, even with scholarships, her family would be stuck with her clothing bills until she was 25. So, at 11, Madeleine became a dressmaker's apprentice. Before working for Callot and Doucet, she worked for Kate Reilly in London. She opened her house, then located on the Rue de Rivoli, in 1912.


Thérèse Bonney.

Madeleine Vionnet at work.

Plump in her years of triumph, she was tiny and unflagging in old age, with astonishingly vivid dark eyes. "Look at this, I love it," she once said, pulling out a drawing of herself at the age of 1. Except for her eyes, she was one small blur. "Look at those eyes," she would laugh.

Even when she had become Paris's top fashion figure, Vionnet was happiest in the ateliers with her fellow craftsmen. The American photographer Thérèse Bonney, who first went to the house of Vionnet in 1921, says one never saw Vionnet at parties. She wore severely tailored suits and a little top hat, had no sense of publicity or salesmanship (her vendeuses often had to ask her to go away because she tended to ruin sales). She was a worker, not a personality.

Her showrooms on the Avenue Montaigne were a model of restrained elegance, with glass by Lalique, Japanese prints and modern rugs. Her clothes were shown without hats or accessories on very tall, impolite models.

Vionnet was the first to discover the wealthy South Americans who are still the mainstay of the couture. She invented a way to foil copyists by putting her thumbprint on the label of each dress. She was the first to install a canteen for her workers—who at one point numbered 1,000—and she gave paid vacations before the law required it.

She created her designs by draping fabrics over a small wooden dummy. She was against sketching: "People who draw don't have a sense of material," she would say, "though perhaps they have more sense of color and fantasy."

She hated anything showy, costumish, or faddy. "Softness," she said, "is always good."

She never missed a Balenciaga collection, despite her great age, and he made clothes for her, free, of course. The last thing he made for Vionnet before he closed his house in 1968 was a pair of print hostess pajamas with a long coat.

Vionnet also had her dislikes. Chanel, she said shortly, was a good businesswoman. Schiaparelli was "not a couturier." Poiret? "No, no, no! But he had good artists working for him."

Her Auteuil townhouse was all discreet beiges, with parchment-covered walls, sharp-angled furniture, and an imposing portrait of herself in lacquer and eggshell by Jean Dunand.

In her later years she read a great deal in French and English and also owned several books in Russian (she had been briefly married to a Russian). "I don't speak Russian, though I learned to read it and translate it, which isn't bad," she said.

Many Subjects

It was illuminating and exalting to hear her talk about her work, but she had shrewd insights on many subjects. "Almost always when you see a painting called 'Mother of the Painter' it is good," she once said. Or, going through a book on the history of costume, she might explain why mutton-chop sleeves were ugly and hoop skirts nice.

Vionnet was aware of her place in history, and if she was rightly pleased by the renewed interest in her work, she also knew this showed the bankruptcy of current fashion. "One must evolve, not revive," she would say.

Once, during a conversation, she suddenly said, "Do you write about the couture?" No. "That's good," she said, "because it doesn't exist any more."

PEOPLE: *Linda McCartney Booked On Marijuana Charge*

Linda McCartney, 33, wife of ex-Beatle Paul McCartney, was booked for investigation Monday in Los Angeles after police said that they found 16 grams of marijuana in her purse. She was with her husband and three children in a 1974 Lincoln Continental when the California Highway Patrol stopped the car for a traffic violation. While talking with McCartney, who was driving, officers said that they noticed "a strong smell of burning marijuana." They searched the vehicle. Mrs. McCartney was released early Monday morning on $500 bail. An arraignment is scheduled for next Monday. McCartney and his wife were arrested on charges of smuggling marijuana into Sweden in 1972 but were released after they paid a $1,800 fine. McCartney himself was convicted of growing marijuana on his farm in Scotland. He was fined £100. For a time, that conviction led U.S. authorities to refuse him permission to enter the country.

* * *

Expecting a call from Truman Capote? Forget it. Somebody stole his personal phone book the other day just after he had arrived in Key West, Fla., to finish a short novel. For a telephone addict such as Capote, it was tougher to lose his numbers than his passport, driver's license, camera and $1,600 which were in his "little doctor's bag that I've carried for 15 years with all my treasures." His "master list" of 700 numbers was composed of what he once called "six different levels of friends—each for a certain need."

* * *

Princess Christina of the Netherlands and her fiancé Jorge Guillermo will be married June 28, two days earlier than originally scheduled. A civil wedding in the town of Baarn, near Soestdijk Palace, will be followed by a joint Dutch Reformed-Roman Catholic ceremony in the Utrecht cathedral.

* * *

Former movie actress Betty Hutton was in satisfactory condition Sunday at a hospital in North Tarrytown, N.Y. She has a bronchial ailment. Miss Hutton, who reportedly made millions during the 1940s, was discovered recently working as a housekeeper and cook in a Roman Catholic rectory in Rhode Island. Shortly after it became known that she was at the rectory, she was admitted to a psychiatric facility.

* * *

The director of the Palm Beach (Fla.) Institute where Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas is being treated says that most patient[s] who complete therapy there "g[o] back to being even more success[ful] than they were." Dr. Ronal[d] Catanzaro, director of the facility which specializes in treating alcoholics, confirmed that Mills ha[s] been admitted to the institut[e] but declined to discuss details o[f] his treatment. Aides to the con[gressman] said that he would remain in the institute for six t[o] eight weeks. The program cost[s] $395 a week.

* * *

Singer Elvis Presley is bein[g] sued in an attempt to make hi[m] honor an agreement to buy th[e] lavish jetliner once owned b[y] fugitive financier Robert Vesco. The bankrupt Fairfield Genera[l] Corp. of Newark, which owns th[e] Boeing 707, filed the suit against Presley. The singer's lawyers [said] that Presley had decided not t[o] pursue his $1.5-million offer be[cause] he could not get clear titl[e] to the plane.

* * *

San Diego disk jockey Lar[ry] (The Cruiser) Himmel, 28, has [a] new gimmick—when high schoo[l] students tune in to his progra[m] at radio station KGB, they hea[r] rock plus the answers to the[ir] homework. One high-school off[i]cial is so unhappy about the sho[w] that he has threatened to go t[o] the Federal Communications Com[mission] to put a stop to it. Him[mel], a former 7th-grade Englis[h] teacher, draws on a pool of abou[t] 45 students from 20 high schoo[ls] in the area to get the answers be[fore] going on the air. "It's a for[m] of collective tutorism," he said.

* * *

Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, 41, is taking part in th[e] Soviet press campaign again[st] Mao Tse-tung's China. He wrot[e] a poem, published last weekend i[n] a weekly, charging that th[e] Chinese leaders are turning th[e] people into unthinking, unculture[d] automatons. The poem is base[d,] Yevtushenko said, on a talk h[e] had in 1973 in Hong Kong wit[h] a refugee.

In the poem, the young ma[n] admits he knows nothing abou[t] Shakespeare or Mozart, the onl[y] source of his knowledge, he say[s] is Chairman Mao, who has tol[d] him that Russians are "our enemies."

A sample:

"I'm waving my leaden head an[d]
nearly howling,
Hearing these dull words of th[e]
responder
Who, as if from sleep, was cheate[d]
of
His human existence from hi[s]
diapers."

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